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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

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HERBERT HOOVER'S AGENT GIVEN FAVORS FROM MORGAN COMBINE

BANK COMBINE ELECTS DAVIS AS PRESIDENT

Almost all details have been completed for merging of the First Trust and Savings—formerly First National—and Hershey State banks, executives of the institutions said today. Ross F. Davis, of the state banking department will be president of the new institution to be known as the Central State Bank. Theodore C. Clark, former vice president of the First National bank will be vice president of the Central State bank.

The Central State will have capital of \$125,000 and surplus of \$25,000. The capitalization will result from a "writedown" of \$150,000 capital stock in the Hershey and \$200,000 in the First National banks. The surplus will be taken from the surplus and undivided profits of the original banks.

Under this arrangement a stockholder with 14 shares in the old institutions would receive five shares in the new bank. The balance of the surplus, undivided profits and some other money in the two banks will be diverted to the trust fund provided in waivers signed by depositors. The capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of the two banks amounts to \$300,224.71 in the First National and approximately \$225,000 in the Hershey bank.

50 Per Cent Cash
Under the waivers, depositors can obtain 50 per cent of their money when the new bank opens. A trust fund will handle assets represented by the other 50 per cent.

Theoretically the capital stock, undivided profits and surplus fund of approximately \$525,000 after

Please turn to page sixteen

Muscatine Student Given High Honors

Edwin E. DeCamp, 23, of Muscatine was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science at the annual commencement exercises of the University of Arizona in the campus Greek theatre at Tucson.

The largest class in the history of the southwestern institution received degrees this year, a total of 345.

Mr. DeCamp is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. DeCamp of 314 E. Ninth St.

He was graduated last year from the University of Iowa with a B. A. degree. He expects to enter the teaching field.

BUTTON CUTTERS ASK HIGHER PAY

140 Men Still Idle After Wage Demands Refused By Automatic

Button cutters who walked out of the Automatic Button Company plant Monday, remained away from their machines today, apparently determined to "stick it out" in their efforts to get higher pay.

Company officials stated their wage increase offer would not be changed. They would not make comment on the report that it meant an average wage increase of 11 per cent as the workers had stated. Meetings were held by the button cutters yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon.

The wage increases offered varied according to the type of work. Girl finishers were given an increase approximating five per cent yesterday. Executives of the

Please turn to page sixteen

News Review Of The Week

Thursday, May 25

WASHINGTON—Senate passes bank bill immediately guaranteeing deposits up to \$2,500. Will raise on July 1, 1934 to 100 per cent guarantee on up to \$10,000; 75 per cent on up to \$50,000 and 50 per cent on deposits over \$50,000. Already passed by House it goes back to adjust differences.

WASHINGTON—Morgan inquiry develops; John J. Raskob wrote he hoped "to reciprocate" Morgan favors; Morgan bond issues total six billion since 1919, meaning the people bought that much in Morgan bonds and Calvin Coolidge revealed on new list of Morgan "preferred" list of customers.

Friday, May 26

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt sends bill to Congress to place silver and paper money on level with gold in paying debts. Senator Glass believes it unconstitutional violating "sanctity of contracts."

DETROIT—Arthur Brisbane, touted as the world's greatest reporter, reports—again—that conditions are better.

WASHINGTON—Although Senator Glass tries to discredit Ferdinand Pecora, counsel of banking committee in Morgan probe, Pecora's work gets him \$225 monthly pay. Morgan and Co., shown to control outright 22 per cent of all gas and electric utilities in nation. Senator Fletcher, chairman of committee and supporter of Pecora, puffs a dead cigar while listening to Morgan testify so Morgan gives Fletcher a cigar and a light.

Saturday, May 27

LE MARS, Ia.—Martin Rosburg, 45, sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Please turn to page sixteen

A Scoop—Getting News First—And Getting It Right

"There were reports that Mr. Davis would be the executive officer of the combined bank, but neither he nor Mr. Andrew would discuss this." Midwest Free Press, April 20.

"Although no official confirmation has been made, there was growing strength to the report printed weeks ago by the Midwest Free Press that Ross F. Davis would be executive head of the combined bank." Midwest Free Press, May 18.

"Ross F. Davis to Head Combined Bank" headline in Muscatine Journal, May 31—the first intimation printed in the Journal as to who would be head of the new bank.

PECORA UNTANGLES MYSTERIES OF MILLION DOLLAR GAINS BY BANKERS AND BIG POLITICIANS

WASHINGTON—Amazing revelations of how high finance dipped into every phase of American political, social and industrial life continued today as J. P. Morgan's associates resumed testimony in the Senate banking committee inquiry.

The name of Former President Herbert Clark Hoover entered the probe. His "financial representative," Edgar Rickard, the man who was Hoover's financial agent, was shown as one of those buying United Corporation, a Morgan stock, at bargain prices. The developments included:

The late Dwight W. Morrow, ex-Morgan partner, was serving as ambassador to Mexico when he was included in the United "preferred list" of subscribers.

New names added to Morgan favor lists included Senator Hamilton F. Kean (R., of New Jersey, a member of the Senate banking committee, but not a member of the subcommittee conducting the inquiry, and J. Henry Roraback, Republican boss of Connecticut.

Woodin—Again

Most of the United select list comprised individuals already disclosed in the Alleghany and Standard Brands below-market price buyers, including Secretary of the Treasury Woodin; Norman H. Davis, American ambassador at large; John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924 and now the Morgan counsel; Senator William G. McAdoo; Gen. John J. Pershing and John J. Raskob, then Democratic national chairman.

A profit of \$7,500,000 was immediately available for the favored United Corporation subscribers in the form of a \$24 market appreciation over the offering price. One share each of United preferred and common stock was offered in units of \$75 per unit and two days later the units were quoted at \$99. In all 315,000 units were distributed among the favored Morgan customers. An additional 209,930 units were allotted to Bonbright & Co. and 87,000 to Drexel & Co. This would bring the total market appreciation of the entire block of 605,000 units to \$14,500,000.

Interlocking directorates represented by the United corporation directors were revealed as giving this Morgan-created and Morgan-dominated holding company control over public utility operating companies in a dozen states.

Minority Control

Admission was made by a Morgan partner that minority stock interests frequently represent actual control of a corporation. It has been brought out at the hearings the Morgan firm owns a small interest in numerous corporations which come under its domination.

In New York Rickard issued this statement:

"Information from Washington states that I had a participation in the United Corporation. This is true. My participation was entirely a personal matter of my own, and it is outrageous to attempt to capitalize my association with Mr. Hoover to drag his name into this matter."

Hoover Statement

In Palo Alto, Cal., the following statement was issued by Paul Sexton, secretary to former President Hoover:

"Mr. Hoover has no knowledge of our interest in the transaction referred to. During his term, both as Secretary of Commerce and President, he refused at all times to have any ownership or dealing in stock, directly or indirectly, in any shape or form."

Senator Glass (D.) of Virginia, whose constant heckling of the committee's counsel, Ferdinand Pecora, had threatened a possible halt to the most damaging disclosures, finally was satisfied on its demands for advance knowledge concerning impending revelations.

Please turn to page sixteen

ASK MORGAN LIST JUDGES TO RESIGN

PHILADELPHIA—Two justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme court whose names appeared in the list of favored customers of J. P. Morgan & Co. have been called upon by Gov. Pinchot to resign.

The governor charged that Justices John W. Kephart and William I. Schaeffer had been subservient to the banking firm because they were permitted to buy stock in the Alleghany corporation at \$20 a share when it was selling in the open market at from \$35 to \$37.

Pinchot's statement was issued less than 24 hours after Warren Van Dyke, Democratic state chairman, had called upon Justices Kephart and Schaeffer to resign.

INSULL'S TRIAL DELAYED AGAIN

CHICAGO—Trial on charges of embezzlement against Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities magnate, who fled to Greece, and his brother, Martin, has been continued until June 30 by Chief Justice John Prystalski in the Criminal court. Professor John O'Hara asked the continuance and told the court he is confident that Martin Insull will be extradited from Canada, where he took refuge.

SOME NEW FACTS REVEALED ON IOWA FARM OUTBREAKS

Dear Mr. Baker:

Some true facts about Iowa farmers you did not know.

Taken from the Iowa Union Farmer, Wednesday, May 3, 1933.

Some of the newspapers, including the Des Moines Register, carried the story that the foreclosure sale at the Primghar court house on April 27 was carried out by the sheriff. That is either a rank and indefensible inaccuracy or a deliberate falsehood.

The sheriff and his 22 or 23 deputies, armed with pick axe handles, wagon spokes, "saps" and other such equipment did crack the heads of a few farmers but they were quickly disarmed and made to kiss the American flag. One deputy was made to kiss the sole of his shoe. The farmers were not armed until they took

the clubs of the deputies.

Instead of the sheriff beating off the farmers and holding the sale, the farmers brought about a settlement by which the farmer-debtor paid \$2,000 in cash; he will pay \$500 on July 1, and the balance of the \$6,000 mortgage at his own option within the next two years. The farmer had once offered \$2,500 spot cash and the remainder on terms. This settlement was announced from the court house steps after the deputies had been disarmed. Does this sound like the sheriff "successfully carried out the sale?"

The militia was sent into Crawford county following the beating administered another bunch of officers when an attempt was made on April 27 to sell the chattels of a farmer by the name

Please turn to page eleven

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

THEY DID IT—the board of trustees of the light plant ordered \$65,000 worth of boiler and stoker equipment—my statement still stands—let me or any other private individual get bids not from some of the boiler companies but every one in the United States and I will beat the prices submitted to public bodies—and why the rush—on Monday night, May 22 the light board decided to wait until June 6 before buying the equipment—then a special meeting was called on Wednesday night, May 24—bingo—smack—maybe some whips cracked—the board decided to spend \$65,000—that is fine if the people of Muscatine are going to get their \$65,000 worth of good from it—maybe they will—and maybe they won't—too bad more of our Muscatine people don't go to meetings of the light board—sometimes they are as interesting and funny as the movies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES are at it again—trying to get out of paying what they should—moraliums—moralbunkums they should be called—moraliums to stop loans and other accommodations by the insurance companies but they still keep on foreclosing when they can get away with it—some of the best known insurance experts in the country have protested against the insurance moraliums but the insurance crowd goes wild every time they think there is anything doing to cut their profits—the president of one big insurance company says his company can realize every dime his company has in foreclosed properties—if he can on foreclosed farms why can't he do it on farms not foreclosed—the insurance racket needs a lot of looking into.

LOOKS LIKE J. P. Morgan had something to do with the radio business in the United States—The Free Press told some of it last week but there will be a lot more come out soon—if the big financiers control almost everything else in the United States why not radio—then they can say what will be on the air and what will not—just how much hot air to feed the children—how much advertising to give the public—how much propaganda and what kind—it's a great system and they sure get the most out of it. Imagine Morgan and all his friends and associates having their fingers in some of the biggest radio companies in the United States—they are not in it just for the fun of it or are not always thinking about giving good programs to the millions of people with radios—President Roosevelt will probably do something to improve conditions in the radio business before long—his experts have been looking over the Federal Radio Commission and those fellows get information that Herbie Hoover never got or didn't pay any attention to if he did get it—they don't want any more radio stations forced out of the United States into Mexico and other countries.

MUSCATINE IS one hundred years old—and the Chamber of Commerce and a few others are going to have a big party about it—that will mean a few more dollars which are much needed in Muscatine with banks still closed—but why not have a permanent memorial of some kind—something that will be here to make Muscatine people remember their fathers and grandfathers—were here a hundred years ago—it would not cost much to erect a log cabin or some other building to remind everybody of the pioneers of Muscatine who worked and suffered to make a city fit for the bankers and the others to make money in—it would help Muscatine pride—something that some persons need.

News Behind The Headlines

INSURANCE SALARIES

When the Senate passed a bill the other day providing that in future the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should make no loans to corporations paying any of its officials a salary of more than \$17,500, the life insurance, bank and railroad lobbyists turned out in force to block the measure. They didn't need any coaching as to the advisability of such action. Some of the top-notchers in these borrowing corporations receive annual salaries ranging all the way from \$75,000 to \$200,000. The small fry in these organizations get all the way from \$25,000 to \$60,000 a year. Naturally, if corporations seeking government aid can afford to pay such fabulous salaries in these days, a Senator cannot be blamed for thinking they have small claim on the government for financial help.

CEMENT TRUST

Secretary Ickes has had a scrap with the big cement boys. Ickes called for bids to furnish 400,000 barrels of cement to be used at Boulder Dam. Ten of the leading companies offered the same bid—\$1.29 cents a barrel. That was twenty cents a barrel more than cement was selling for six weeks earlier. Ickes, charged that there was collusion in the bidding and complained to the Federal Trade Commission. He said that before the Government would accept such a price it would manufacture its own cement. Inasmuch as nearly 4,000,000 barrels of cement will be used in constructing Boulder Dam, that is quite an item to the taxpayers, and it looks now as if it is the cement boys' next move.

Ickes' contention is that the job should have been done by government engineers. That proposal was turned down by Mr. Hoover and Secretary Wilbur, who insisted that the contract be given to a private firm. This helps to explain why the name Boulder Dam was restored.

BOULDER DAM

Secretary Ickes caused another earthquake in California when he decreed that the name Boulder Dam should be restored and Mr. Hoover's name be dropped. Opinion is that if anyone's name at Washington should be honored, it is Hiram Johnson's, for it was Hiram who saw the bill through to victory after several weary years of fighting. The bill was signed by Coolidge, not Hoover.

RADIO LOSSES!

Radio corporation reports that its wholly owned subsidiaries had a gross income last year of \$67,361,142.55 and that after providing some \$6,000,000 for fixed charges the operations for the year resulted in a net loss of \$1,133,585.65.

In its effort to build up the biggest monopoly in the world, RCA made some contracts that turned out bad, and all its profits for several years have gone to liquidating those and fighting and settling suits which have been brought against it. In Radio-Keith-Orpheum alone RCA has \$16,365,558 invested.

Choosing between RCA and General Electric, Owen D. Young, founder of RCA, has elected to remain with GE, and accordingly resigned as chairman of the executive committee and a director of RCA.

This action was made necessary by the consent decree dissolving RCA as a monopoly. Young could not serve in both organizations, it had been ruled.

BANK METHODS

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings is a cautious, conservative gentleman. He thinks ex-Comptroller of the Currency John W. Pole "exaggerated" in saying that stealing by bankers is so common as to be a routine matter, causing no surprise to any experienced bank examiner. Attorney General Cummings says that getting away with other people's money is not quite such a fixed habit in the banking fraternity, and adds that many bank irregularities are not crimes under the penal code.

Perhaps they are not crimes, but if Cummings will read the inside story of banking as told in "Lib-

erty" magazine by former Congressman Fiorella H. LaGuardia he may say that they ought to be crimes. LaGuardia—who carefully reminds his readers that he is responsible for his words and has no protection of Congressional immunity—sums up a long chapter of revelations of financial crookedness by bankers in these words:

"If the same methods of advertising, labeling and representation were employed to advertise and sell a can of beans that have been used and sanctioned in the sale of securities in this country, the seller of beans would go to jail under three different provisions of the Federal statutes."

"We must force bankers to be honest with the people when they sell them securities," declares LaGuardia, who then proceeds to analyze some of the high-sounding terms with which the facts are hidden by high-pressure salesmen:

"First and participating mortgage bond: Here is a description not only deceiving to the average layman, but one which would catch the average lawyer unaware. It indicates a first mortgage security. It is not necessarily a mortgage on the main property of the company."

"A large corporation owning millions of dollars of property may have a small warehouse distinct from its main holdings. It may issue a first mortgage on this property to an extent millions above its real value. The bond is, therefore, only a first mortgage on that little property, and a second, third or fourth participating mortgage on the main properties of the company."

"First and Secured Mortgage: Much like the First and Participating Mortgage, and may be secured by a trifling piece of property or by a collection of collateral deposited as security. Such was the case with the Krueger & Toll bonds."

"Security Trust Bonds: The investor is deceived again. It means only that some securities have been deposited in trust."

"Collateral Trust Bonds: Usually a third mortgage security. Palmed off by S. W. Strauss & Co., American Bond & Mortgage, F. H. Smith Company, and other such swindlers."

"Guaranteed Trust Certificate means nothing at all."

"Debenture Bonds: A high-sounding title. Many business and professional people, even lawyers, think a debenture bond of the highest preference."

"Usually, it is no such thing. It has no lien on any property. It has only a prior right to earnings."

LaGuardia demands what might well be called a national pure securities law, modeled on the maxim of the purefood law—let the label tell. But he demands other things.

He demands a national guarantee of bank deposits, and he charges bluntly that the bankers, as a group, object to this, not because it may cost something, but because it will insure inspection and supervision that will stop their gambling with other people's money.

"The united efforts of the bankers of the country defeated just such a law in 1908 and again in 1913," says LaGuardia. "For a quarter of a century, American depositors have remained unprotected, and have lost in that time over \$5,000,000,000 in nearly 8,000 bank failures."

"A deposit guarantee WAS written into the first Federal Reserve Act. Through the bitter opposition of the American Bankers' Association and of individual bankers, it was taken out, after solemn and sacred promises of cleaning their own house."

OVERALL WORKERS BALK AT SYSTEM

BRISTOL, Tenn.—One thousand workers at the Big Jack Overall Company plants here declared they would not return to work until the management discontinues the new "minute system" recently installed in some departments and re-establishes the former plan.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

RECEIVER RACKET BEING UNCOVERED

Large Law Firms Control Big Business Deals In Chicago

CHICAGO—Eighteen large law firms have a virtual monopoly on receivership business involving bond issues over \$100,000 in Cook county, according to testimony before the Siney legislative committee. At the same time it was admitted that bondholders' committees represent, not the bondholders, but the investment firm which sold the defaulted issue.

The committee, which has been conducting an investigation into the alleged racket phases of foreclosure and receivership, heard these statements while questioning Superior Judges Denis E. Sullivan and William J. Lindsay and Circuit Judges Hugo Friend, Joseph Burke, William Brothers, and Henry M. Fisher.

All the judges questioned yesterday freely admitted that present foreclosure laws allowed many abuses. In many cases they agreed, receivers and attorneys' fees have been exorbitant. The judges asserted also that political pressure often was brought upon them to appoint friends and relatives to lucrative posts. In every case, however, they insisted they had resisted this pressure, allowing, in most cases, the litigants to choose receivers.

The judges also stated that the "ice box" and kindred rackets were not unheard of in the courts. The judges explained by saying that the receiver would be allowed a share of the price paid for new refrigerators or other furniture purchased for properties under his control. None of the judges had encountered a case in which they found evidence that the racket had been operated, they said.

TWO WEEKS WORK MEAN 9C WAGES

One of the prize Briggs Manufacturing Company checks is No. M7 52277, payment No. 291243, dated August 30, 1932, identification numbers 305 B15, drawn to O. Seltman, payable by the Peoples Wayne County Bank, Detroit, Mich. The amount? Oh, yes; that was 9c, and represented the total wages paid a worker at the end of a two-week pay period. She had reported for work seven times, spent 42 hours in the factory, worked 19 hours, and earned \$1.29 at piecework. The company withheld \$1.20 for insurance and paid the girl 9c. Her carfare alone amounted to 98c. Henry Ford, richest man in the world, is dependent for automobile bodies upon the Briggs plant. America's industrial system is the wonder of the world. That was before the "holy year" started, and now it is worse.—Golden Age.

Now OPEN for business

The
Palace Cafe

Wholesome Foods
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320 E. Second St.
L. K. Stalkfleet, Prop.

OUR SECRETARY OF OUR MONEY HAS INTERESTS

The new secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, is or was one of the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City; general superintendent of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company; president of the American Car and Foundry Company; chairman of the board and member of the executive committee of the American Locomotive Company; president of the American Car and Foundry Motor Company; chairman of the board of The Brill Corporation Railway Steel Spring Company; president of the American Car and Foundry Export Company; president of the American Car and Foundry Securities Company; director of the Remington Arms Company; director of the Superheater Company; director of the Montreal Locomotive Works; director of The Cuba Company; director of the Cuba Railroad Company; director of the Compania Cubana Consolidated Railroads of Cuba; director of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation. After having Andrew Mellon, one of the richest men in the world, as American secretary of the treasury, it seems nice now to have one of the plain people in that job, doesn't it? Or does it? How about it? We shall get the new deal now. Oh, yeah!—Golden Age.

NEW DIVORCE RECORD

DAVENPORT, Ia.—A total of sixty-seven divorce suits have been filed for the June term of Scott County District court. It is believed a new record has been established.

The divorce suits represent a continuation of a steady increase in the last four years.

SHAVETAITS

Retirement of 4,000 army officers will be delayed because they are needed in the Civilian Conservation corps, according to statements by President Roosevelt. Robert Fechner, American Federation of Labor official and head of camps estimates a personnel of 5,400 officers will be needed. Delay in retirement on pension by these officers will kill some estimated savings. That's not so bad. But Fechner says in addition to these old war dogs, the officering will require many graduates of service schools, reserve officers and some others, but no civilian personnel. It will be too bad if some of these shavetaits try to pull the nonsense certain of their predecessors got away with in the World War. This doesn't mean the ordinary shavetail who was a good boy willing to do or die for his country and rightly using the training paid for by the government. We mean the officious martinets who swanked around the New York tea tables, sank their spurs into Washington desks and even tried their upstage stuff in the trenches until they were cut down to their proper size.

A NEW DEAL!

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R.F.C. BREAKERS AHEAD; LOSING ITS LOAN POWER

WASHINGTON—The powerful Reconstruction Finance Corp., set up in the Hoover administration as the government's "principal rehabilitation agency," and "Santa Claus for bankers and other big business" soon will be relegated to a position of secondary importance.

In the next few weeks the Roosevelt emergency program will strip the R.F.C. of many of its functions, and transfer them to newly created agencies.

Eventually, the finance corporation may lose its separate identity and become an adjunct of the treasury department, according to those who have watched the development of the Roosevelt emergency program and the reorganization of government commissions and bureaus.

The finance corporation will be left the supervision of loans to banks, insurance companies, railroads and mortgage companies, to which most of the government funds have been advanced, a total of \$2,075,000,000.

Farmers Got Little
On the self-liquidating enterprises 197 million of the 200 million available have been lent. The loans to agricultural activities under the board have totaled 55 millions. The last report showed 242 million had been advanced in direct relief to the states of the total of 300 millions available, but since then the total has reached 299 millions.

A minor activity of the R. F. C. the purchase of preferred stock in banks, has accounted for 14 million dollars. The total of government money lent by the finance corporation since its creation has been \$2,586,000,000.

Early in his campaign for the nomination, President Roosevelt attacked the R. F. C., but did not carry the fight to the election.

While the reorganization of the R. F. C. agencies progresses, the several thousand employees here and throughout the country are in a quandary about their jobs.

CHAIN STORES GET ONE FIFTH OF ALL RETAIL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON — The largest percentage of retail sales by chain stores is found in the eastern States and in California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. The census bureau shows chain stores account for 21.9 per cent of the total retail business of the United States.

Chain stores do their largest percentage of the total retail business in Rhode Island, where they have 24.6 per cent of all retail business, and in New York and Massachusetts, where they do 24 per cent. Chain stores make 23.5 per cent of all retail sales in California, 20.8 per cent in Idaho, 21.7 in Arizona, 23.9 in Illinois, 23.8 per cent in Michigan, 22.3 per cent in Ohio and 21.3 per cent in Pennsylvania.

Chain stores have their smallest proportion of the total retail business in Mississippi, where they make 7.6 per cent of all retail sales. Other States in which a small proportion of total sales are made by chains are: Nevada, 10.4; New Mexico, 13.6; Arkansas, 11.6; Louisiana, 13.8; Alabama, 14.7; South Carolina, 13.1; Vermont, 10.5; Maine, 13.8; Minnesota, 14; North Dakota, 13.4; South Dakota, 14; Wyoming, 12.5 and Nebraska, 12.

HOMELESS GIRLS ROAMING NATION

A nation-wide census of homeless persons reveals that there are a million and a quarter of these wretched creatures. These are frequently shelterless as well as homeless. It is further stated that 135,000 of these are boys, and 26,000 girls! Between 140,000 and 150,000 are women! — Golden Age.

Minimum County Pay Set At 40c An Hour For Highways Labor

NEW YORK—After consulting with the representatives of labor and contractors, the State Department of Labor has fixed 50 cents an hour as the minimum wages which may be paid for highway construction outside of cities, in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland counties, and 40 cents in other counties of the State, it was announced by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews.

The rates were fixed in accordance with the Caneby bill, which provides that the Industrial Commissioner shall designate the minimum wage for workers on highway construction by the State, counties, towns or villages. In cities the rates for public work are determined by the municipalities.

Commissioner Andrews said the legislation was necessary because last season some employers had paid as low as 20 cents an hour, which meant a worker could not earn more than \$8 for a forty-hour week.

SENATOR LONG GAINS SUPPORT FOR TAX PLAN

Seventeen Senators Now Favor Limiting All American Incomes

WASHINGTON — Seventeen members of the Senate last week went on record in favor of decentralizing wealth through drastic taxes on incomes and inheritances.

Senator Huey P. Long (Dem., La.) has been urging this program since he came to Congress and was given an opportunity to the bill continuing the gasoline tax for another year.

The amendment was defeated. The proposal called for stiff boosts in the higher tax brackets, with the government taking all incomes above \$1,000,000, and provided that no person could inherit more than \$5,000,000.

Those supporting Long's proposal were Senators Cutting of New Mexico, Frazier of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Nye of North Dakota and Robinson of Indiana, Republicans; Bone of Washington, Long of Louisiana, McGill of Kansas, Neely of West Virginia, Overton of Louisiana, Pope of Idaho, Reynolds of North Carolina, Trammell of Florida, Dill of Washington and Wheeler of Montana, Democrats, and Shipstead of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite.

Cause of Depression
Declaring that 1 per cent of the people now own 59 per cent of the national wealth, Senator Long insisted that this concentration was almost entirely responsible for the depression, and he held that the short cut out of it is to break up huge fortunes and diffuse them among the people.

"Why are we so tender with those who possess more wealth than they can use when people are starving to death by the millions?" the Louisianan asked.

"It seems almost preposterous that in this day, when from 13 to 15 millions of people are unemployed, when somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 people are on the verge of starvation, that a member of the Senate would be on the floor urging that no man be allowed to make more than a million a year or that no one be permitted to inherit more than \$5,000,000 without working for it."

Rich Dodge Burden
"We have denied relief to the injured veteran, we have taken jobs and wages of workers, but yet, when it is suggested that we compel the rich to assume some of the burden, we are told that we are radical and drastic and that we are advocating a policy that would destroy the nation."

"Since we have taken the purchasing power away from the people, with the result that millions of Americans are unfed and unclothed in a land of plenty, is it necessary to ask why we have hard times?"

LABOR LEADER DENIES GAINS MADE IN JOBS

WASHINGTON — Government reports that an upturn in business conditions is in full swing did not register on the unemployment chart of the American Federation of Labor, made public this week by President William Green.

The unemployment figures, based on reports received from the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., showed a decided increase in unemployment since the first of the year, with over 13,000,000 jobless and no relief in sight.

Having in mind the fact that business leaders have tragically failed to solve the unemployment problem, Green declared that it is clearly the task of the Federal Government to get the millions of jobless back to work in their normal occupations.

WARNS INVESTORS OF FAKE SCHEMES

State Begins Drive Again Thieving Sellers Of Securities

DES MOINES—A drive against Iowa wildcat stock schemes, unlicensed dealers in securities and unauthorized sales of stocks has been started by Walter R. Hutchinson, head of the state securities department.

Hutchinson said he had asked the co-operation of every county attorney in the state in the drive in an attempt to curb "illegal and unethical practices" through which Iowa investors have lost thousands of dollars.

Elderly Victims
The security department head said information had come into his hands of several schemes in operation in the state in which unscrupulous promoters were preying upon elderly people, particularly widows.

The case against John Lakewood, jr., indicted in Sioux City this week, which was investigated by H. E. Phipps, state examiner, in connection with the security department, was a preliminary step in the department's campaign, Hutchinson stated. Lakewood, who operated the Equitable Loan and Investment Co., was alleged to have advertised to make loans on securities and then to have sold the securities before the notes given for the loans could be redeemed.

See County Attorney
"This department cannot be a collection agency for those who have been victimized," Hutchinson stated, "but we can eliminate frauds and illegal operations in securities with the co-operation of people who have been victimized."

"We urge those who have been defrauded to get in touch with either their county attorney or this department. With reference to the issuance of securities that are qualified by this department, the fact that the department has qualified the stock does not mean that we guarantee or recommend the purchase of any security."

"The seller is obligated to give the proper information to the people regarding the investment." It was pointed out by Hutchinson that a number of agents, many of them licensed, are using confidence methods in trading stocks.

Legal Beer Closing Speakeasies States Prohibition Leader

SAN FRANCISCO—At least 50,000 speakeasies have been driven out of business by the new liberal beer laws, in the opinion of Major A. V. Dalrymple, national prohibition director, and many thousands more will be closed when better beer is manufactured.

"Not that the beer being sold at present is not good," Dalrymple said, "but it could be very much better and should be ripened more fully before being put on sale."

Hoover Supporter Praises Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES — Harvey S. Firestone, rubber magnate and former stalwart friend of the Hoover administration, voiced his praise Tuesday for President Roosevelt, and said that "had the election gone the other way it might have been calamitous."

Firestone favors the regulation-of-industry bill. He said, "provided the government will enforce co-operation among the 10 per cent of any industry that will try to profit through evasion of the law."

A WONDERFUL MAN

Dear Editor:
We sure enjoy reading the Free Press. We are waiting patiently for Mr. Baker to be on the air soon. We wish him all the best of luck in this world. A wonderful man.

Walter Senft,
Vinton, Iowa

BILLIONS LOST IN PAY SCALES

In 1929 wages and salaries in the United States were 53 billions; in 1932 they were 28 billions; retail sales in 1929 were 50 billions, and in 1932 they were 35 billions; farm incomes in 1929 were 12 billions, and in 1932 they were 5½ billions; finished steel in 1929 had a tonnage of 39 millions, and in 1932 it had 9½ millions; residential construction in 1928 amounted to 2.8 billions, and in 1932 to 0.3 billions; other construction in 1928 amounted to \$553,000,000 average per month, and in 1932 to \$115,000,000; the net operating income of the railroads in 1929 was 106 millions, and in 1932 it was 27 millions; the bank clearings in 137 cities in 1929 were 705 billions, and in 1932 they were 253 billions. — Golden Glow.

IF BROOKSIE HAD TO DO ALL THE WORK!

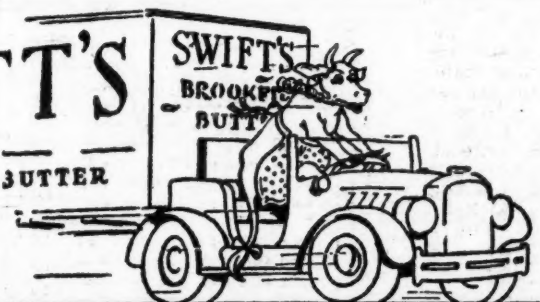
Brooksie, the famous cow, has only one duty—to give lots of pure milk with high butterfat content. But suppose she had to do all the work of supplying the nation with butter. For example . . .



... suppose she had to churn that milk into rich, creamy butter. Then . . .



... she would have to pack the butter attractively so people would buy it. And . . .



... she would have to transport it to distant cities. Finally . . .



... she would have to place it in reach of consumers. But Brooksie and tens of thousands of her pals all over the country have Swift & Company to do all these things for them. Their owners sell the cream to Swift produce plants—(there are more than 100 of them)—and receive immediate payment. Swift does the rest.

For over 50 years, Swift & Company has been a service link between the farmers and consumers of the United States. It maintains a daily, nationwide market for butterfat, poultry and eggs as well as meats. Demand is created and fostered for these fine perishable foods under the famous Swift's Premium and Swift's Brookfield labels.

Fair treatment to all patrons . . . our own salesmen in all parts of the United States . . . low service costs . . . these make "Swift Service" what it is. Sell your poultry, butterfat and eggs to Swift & Company.

Swift & Company
Purveyors of fine foods

World's Fair visitors are cordially invited to go through the Swift plant in Chicago. It is only thirty minutes on the southside Elevated from downtown.

Hitler Meets Another Crisis

Adolf Hitler the non-German born leader of the German nation is at the crossroads. Soon the world will know if he is leading Germany to a new glory or to ruin. How is he meeting new crises? Splendidly it seems. How he met the most recent crisis is explained in this week's issue of Time, the news magazine. It states:

Ten o'clock at night. In the Berlin Chancellery last week Adolf Hitler locks himself in his study, alone with his secretary, to write a speech. World opinion, inflamed by months of bombast and race persecution, hems Germany in. The Geneva Disarmament Conference has been temporarily adjourned, stymied by Germany's insistence, bluntly transmitted through Delegate Rudolf Nollmann on Germany's right to re-arm with tanks, planes, siege guns. Chancellor Hitler's "goodwill envoy" to Britain, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg has had to be hastily recalled before a storm of anti-Nazi demonstrations in London. Unofficial Jewish boycotting of German goods in Britain, France, the U. S. is wrecking foreign trade. There has been talk of re-applying Sanctions under the Versailles Treaty, the reoccupation of the Rhine bridgeheads by French and British troops, of an economic blockade under the League of Nations. Hitler has summoned the Reichstag to hear a vital speech on Germany's foreign policy.

Hitler Backs Down

As a practical statesman, there was but one thing for Adolf Hitler to do, back down, but how could he do it without losing face, at home? At this point the world disarmament message of Franklin Roosevelt (May 22) came as a life saver. President Roosevelt had demanded immediate action by all the nations to save the world from chaos. Adolf Hitler's speech might be not a change in policy, but a definite offer in response to a definite request. No sooner was the first official translation off the wires than it was rushed to Hitler's desk to remain under his eyes while he wrote his own speech.

That afternoon he had had a secret conference with Old Paul von Hindenburg (still head of the German State, still able, technically, to demand the resignation of Chancellor Hitler) to which not Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath but Nazi Minister of the Interior Dr. Wilhelm Frick was the third party. Now he had to write a speech that was not for Germany alone, but for the entire world to hear. Hours passed, the door remained locked. At 4 a. m. the tired secretary emerged to say that the first draft had been completed.

At noon came the first hint that the speech would not be another Nazification but a sober declaration to the world of official German opinion of all parties. Adolf Hitler went into a huddle with none less than his ancient enemy, onetime Republican Chancellor Heinrich Brüning. There had also been a telegram from Benito Mussolini.

A Speech

Three o'clock that afternoon the galleries and orchestra of the Kroll Opera House, temporary seat of the Reichstag, were jammed. The entire diplomatic corps was there; deputies and Nazi officials jammed the aisles. Prominent in the distinguished visitors' gallery was Former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, in uniform. In his brown shirt, Adolf Hitler soberly mounted the rostrum and began to read his speech, seldom lifting his eyes from his manuscript, indulging in none of his usual oratorical flourishes. Excerpts:

"All problems at present causing unrest are founded on the shortcomings of the peace treaty, which proved unable, clearly and sensibly to solve the most important and most decisive questions at that time or for all the future."

"The three viewpoints which dominate our revolution in nowise run counter to the interests of the rest of the world: Firstly, the prevention of the threatening Communist upheaval and the construction of a people's State in which classes and callings are united, a State founded upon the conception of property as the basis of our culture; secondly, the so-

lution of the now pressing social problems by bringing an army of millions of pitiful unemployed into production useful to all; thirdly, the re-establishment of a stable and authoritative government."

Nationalism

"Our Nationalism is a principle that binds us universally as a Weltanschauung (philosophy). While we cling with boundless love and faith to our own people, we respect the national rights of other nations out of the same feeling, and it is our heartfelt desire to live with them in peace and friendship. Therefore the idea of 'Germanization' is unknown to us."

"The spirit and mentality of the last century, which believed one could probably make Germans out of Poles and Frenchmen, is exactly and in the same measure as foreign to us as we passionately oppose every contrary attempt upon us."

Disarm? Why?

"According to League of Nations figures, France possesses of air-planes in service 3,046, Belgium 350, Poland 700, Czechoslovakia 670 to which are added . . . thousands of armored cars, heavy guns . . . poison gases. . . Has not Germany more right, in view of its defenselessness and lack of weapons, to demand security than the armed States interbound by coalitions? . . . Germany is ready to join any solemn non-aggression pact . . . and is ready immediately to endorse . . . the American President's magnanimous proposal to put up the powerful United States as a guarantor of peace."

"Germany would be ready without further ado to dissolve its whole military establishment and destroy the scanty remnant of arms left it if neighboring nations unreservedly do the same. Germany is in the main agreed to accept a transitional period of five years for the establishment of its national security, in the expectation that after this period Germany's real equalization with other nations will occur. . . . The German Government sees in the English plan a possible basis for solution of this question."

"The German Government and German people will not, however, under any circumstances, submit to being compelled to affix their signature to anything that would be tantamount to perpetuating Germany's disqualification. . . . As a nation under perpetual stigma it also would be difficult for us to remain within the League of Nations."

Applause was brief but sincere. The whole audience rose and sang Deutschland Über Alles as Adolf Hitler marched from the room.

Roosevelt Pleased

Like millions of other U. S. citizens, Franklin Roosevelt heard the last half of the Hitler speech and a summarized translation over his own radio set in the White House. He expressed himself as "very much pleased." The strongly anti-Nazi New York Times said: "His speech will come as a great relief to the world which feared that it might be so much worse than it is. . . . So far as words go, Hitler

MUSCATINE COLD? YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHIN' CHILDREN

Although the present crop of Muscatine residents may think the weather recently has been rather severe for May, they are wrong according to one of our old residents. He remembers May 22, 1881; when two inches of snow fell in this section. The snow arrived after three o'clock in the morning, but the good old Iowa sun had chased it all away by nine o'clock that morning.

"Of course some of our modern business men would not know there had been a snow under such conditions," said the old resident, "some of them don't begin to wake up until about noon these days."

That winter was a winter. It was none of these effeminate winters when a mere zero temperature makes the newspapers throw black headlines at us. The river at Muscatine closed with ice on November 21, 1880. The ice began to move on April 8, but didn't really move until April 12, 1881. Snow drifts of four to five feet allowed new roads to be made right over fence tops. There were only six days in January, 1881 when the thermometer didn't read zero or lower. On two mornings there were two thermometers which registered 40 below the same month. They were at the Henry W. Moore residence on West Third street and J. A. Bishop home on East Fifth street.

has done much to reassure opinion in other nations. But they will not cease to ask whether the appropriate deeds are to follow."

London was encouraged but still a bit suspicious. Said the Daily Telegraph:

"The sentiment in this country in favor of conceding its fairness would have been overwhelming had it not been for the general militaristic developments in Germany recently and the recrudescence and flaunting of pre-war ideas in pre-war language. . . ."

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MARKET AT SIXTH

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our Reputation
COFFEE SHOP OPEN
UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Judge Orders Suits Against Stockholders Of Bankrupt Banks

INDIANAPOLIS—After hearing charges that large sums of Washington Bank and Trust company depositors were lost to depositors through wrongful acts of men in charge of the bank here, Judge Earl R. Cox today ordered Oren S. Hack, receiver, to file suits "without delay" against stockholders, directors, and a bonding company to recover at least a part of the money.

Herbert E. Wilson, county attorney, prepared to present to the grand jury evidence regarding alleged criminal acts of former officers of the State Savings and Trust company.

INSULL'S LOST BUT PROFITED OVER SUCKERS

Twisted Bookkeeping Led To Varying Statements On Their Finances

Samuel Insull, Jr., on the stand before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, testified that Insull Utility Investments, Inc., reported to the general public that it had cleared \$10,343,072 net profit in 1930, and to the Internal Revenue Bureau that it had sustained a net loss of \$6,493,377 in the same year. You see, it makes a big difference to a Big Business man whether he is trying to sell stock to the public or is figuring his income taxes, and that is why it is necessary to hire a bookkeeper who can make statements the way you want them. The old-style bookkeeper, who knew only how to make up an honest statement, would hardly be able to hold a job now anywhere. —Golden Age.

MOURNERS' DRINKS BROUGHT UP COST OF OLD FUNERALS

An old family account book kept by one Jacob Thomson recently discovered at Middleboro, Mass., records the death of a member of the family in 1726, and lists the following funeral expenses which includes drinks for the mourners:

"To Thomas Thomson and sons for 4 gallons of wine and 6 pounds of sugar procured by them for the funeral, 2 pounds, 1 shilling, 6 pence."

"To Deacon Bosworth for making the coffin, 8 shillings."

"To James Bryant for 3 gallons of rum for funeral, 1 pound 4 shillings."

"To William Thomas for digging the grave, 3 shillings."

"Paid for a pair of gravestones, 4 pounds, 3 shillings."

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As We See It

LOYAL AMERICANS

Memorial Day on the Muscatine waterfront. The veterans and the ladies gather to pay homage to the sailor dead. A quiet serenity descends on the few hundred. But thoughts go back to roaring infernos, dead and dying men, graves in France.

True, a few have sneers in their minds. Not much can be done about that.

Even the youngsters slow their prattle as the bands play. Some of the veterans' paunches are bigger than they were in 1918. Most of them have clearer ideas. Their march hasn't the same old tempo it used to have.

But deep in their hearts and souls they have a better conception of Americanism. They are ready for just as big a fight as the fracas across the ocean.

A bugler pours out the salute. Guns crack. It's all over—the ceremony.

But the spirit of the ceremony remains. And that spirit is our hope. We must go on fighting the traitors who would betray America and Americans for dirty dollars—the international financiers who view war as a means of money-making—the false patriots who would sacrifice lives for votes.

The spirit of our nation is still here. All it needs is honest leadership.

BACK TO WHISKY

Legal Whisky is coming back to the United States of America. Loosening restrictions so that physicians now can prescribe as much as they like without telling why is only the forerunner of available whisky for all who want to drink it. It may now and may in the future cost more than a good two fisted drinker wants to pay. But we'll have it.

The signs are clear that sufficient states will vote for repeal of the 18th Amendment.

What are we going to do about it? Al Smith had one good idea when he proposed a system similar to that in the province of Ontario—strictly regulated sale by the government with a fairly high tax. That proposal will be fought by the whisky interests who want the old haphazard way of selling whisky.

No matter how we regulate whisky we are going to have some of the old drunkards, young girls seduced when intoxicated, broken homes, pauperized workers and intelligent men's brains clouded by alcohol fumes. We can reduce these evils—never eradicate them—by sensible restrictions.

Another thing—if the tax is too high we'll still have bootleggers. Right now much of the beer sold in Detroit is untaxed bootleg beer masquerading as legal 32 per cent brew.

OUR BROKEN DOWN YOUNG MEN

Talk to a young man about his future. Too many of them will evade the issue.

"Politics means nothing to me," some will say. "I know I never will have financial independence, probably never enough to support decently a wife, know that even a job if I get it will be mine at the whim of someone else. But usually I get enough to eat, scrape together a few dollars weekly to take a girl out and get a couple of bottles of beer—so what's the difference?"

Plenty of difference, young Americans! Better think it over.

WHAT? NO BEER!

A survey shows no breweries are operating in Iowa. But Iowans are buying plenty of beer. Some of us may not approve that. But it's true, overcrowded. We have too many coal mines for the consumption. Some people say we have too

Many parts of the Iowa industrial field are many wholesalers of groceries. Some people have said we have too many persons putting their money into plants to manufacture products which already have a great surplus in Iowa.

It seems that there is a field for some enterprising Iowan with money to start a brewery. True it might irk some of our fanatical dries who are against beer or anything else alcoholic. It might annoy some of our money hungry wets who are making plenty from the Iowa beer market. But it seems reasonable that it would mean more Iowa money kept in Iowa.

New breweries were opening at the rate of three a day during the first two weeks of May. But there is still plenty of room for more. Up until May 15 there were 236 legal breweries in 24 states. There were never less than 1,000 breweries in the United States before prohibition and sometimes there were 1,400.

CORN AS FUEL

Not long ago we saw long articles in many big newspapers proving how corn could be used to advantage in motor fuel. Experts at our tax subsidized schools were showing the value of corn fuel through research.

What has happened? Our daily newspapers seem to have forgotten about using corn alcohol as a motor fuel. Have all the experiments stopped? No one has shown that the idea was all wrong.

What has happened? It seems as though the oil trusts and combines have turned thumbs down on corn. They are sending all sorts of propaganda to newspapers against using corn surplus to "pep up" gasoline.

So the big newspapers getting advertising from big oil companies have decided to continue that advertising. The big oil companies know that advertising pays—sometimes in varied and intricate ways.

MORGAN THE GREAT

One picture remains in the mind of anyone who has watched the Senate investigation into the affairs of J. P. Morgan. He is no superman. Like his father and grandfather he made mistakes. He was not the paragon some of his biographers would have us believe. The legend that is Morgan is the bunk.

J. P. Morgan is just about the business stature of other "financial wizards." It happened that he surrounded himself as did his father with intelligent men, used their ideas with his wealth and made more money.

The moral of the story is: How much longer will Americans allow such nonsense to continue when better leaders are available?

HINTS FOR FARMERS

The new list of government publications has an offering of the Department of Commerce "Hints on Mountain-Lion Trapping." It may be purchased for five cents. Just send the nickel to Henry Wallace.

This may be a valuable booklet for some far west farmers although we doubt it. The Department probably had some of its experts investigate lion trapping and spent the taxpayers' money. Maybe it's a good investment.

We submit, however, that the money might better be spent producing a booklet "How to Trap Skunks." Then the midwest farmer might learn how to trap certain note shavers, mortgage skunks and farm products speculators of the genus spilogale as well as Mephitis mephitis politicians.

WHY FARMERS NEED HELP

Last year Iowa farmers received \$253,124,000 for their products. This was 37 per cent of what they received in 1929.

There are not many other businesses which took 63 per cent cuts since 1929. Some which dropped much less than that have received prodigious aid from our government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other federal agencies.

There will be flaws in any method selected to help the farmer. But there is no doubt the farmer must have some aid if the country is to return to normal business.

YOU CAN'T FOOL THE KIDS

It was kids' day at Ludy Bosten's magnificent temple of the talkies. Silently-tensely the girls and boys watched the young hero climb into the rear cockpit for another brave deed. A fast cutout and like a flash the plane was next seen leaving the ground.

Instantly a chorus of youngster yells: "He's in the front seat now."

No, you can't fool the kids. The question is when they grow older will they be as easily fooled as their parents by billionaires' bunk and politicians' prattle? Let's hope and pray not.

PUH-LEEZ NO BEER!

It used to be the prohibitionists were narrow minded. The drinkers and personal freedom advocates are getting that way now.

If you refuse a beer the drinkers will forgive you if you tell them a bad liver or last night's drunk makes it necessary to drink water. But if you tell them you don't drink because you don't like modern 1933 beer, they look hurt. Some of them may punch you in the nose.

An official report by Willis J. Spaulding, Commissioner of Public Property of Springfield, Ill., to the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C. shows that if the rates charged by the private power company in Rockford, Ill., had been charged the consumers of the municipal plant in Springfield, Ill., the service would have cost the Springfield people \$723,850 more than it did. In other words the people of Rockford could save themselves \$723,850 a year if they had a municipal plant with Springfield rates.

The municipal division of electricity of the City of Columbus, Ohio, showed a net profit of \$190,172 in 1932. Thus the city's most reliable source of revenue is its municipal plant.

Norwalk, O., rebated all electric light bills of its municipal plant for the month of February amounting to \$10,146.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Stuffed Flank Steak

1½ cups stale bread crumbs
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
1 onion, minced
½ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons butter, or beef drippings

Wipe the meat with a damp cloth. Then make the stuffing. Brown the celery and the onion lightly in the fat, and combine with the other ingredients. Spread the stuffing over the steak. Roll it up like a jelly roll. Tie it securely, in several places with clean string. Sear it in a small quantity of fat, in a heavy skillet or a baking pan on top of the stove. When browned cover closely, and cook in a moderate oven for an hour and a half, or until tender.

Rice and Meat Loaf

½ cup rice
½ cup bread crumbs
1½ lbs. ground beef
2 small onions, chopped fine
2 tps salt, and pepper
Boil the rice until tender and drain it. Mix all the ingredients together, make in a loaf and bake in a moderate oven, for about 1 hour.

Stuffed Peppers

6 green peppers
2 cups flaky cooked rice, or bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or other fat
2 cups ground cooked meat
1 small onion, chopped fine
½ tsp. salt, or salt to taste
¼ to ½ cup of chili sauce, catsup or meat gravy
½ cup buttered bread crumbs
Cut off the stem ends of the peppers. Remove the seeds. Boil the pepper shells for five minutes in lightly salted water and drain. Mix the other ingredients and use the mixture to stuff the pepper shells. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for about thirty minutes, or until the peppers are tender and the crumbs are brown.

New Cabbage Served With

Cheese Sauce
medium-sized head cabbage
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter or other fat
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt

1 cup grated cheese
Cook the cabbage in boiling water until just tender. Prepare a sauce of the flour, fat, milk and salt. Cook it in a double boiler. When the sauce is thickened, add the grated cheese, and stir it until melted. Pour the sauce over the drained cabbage and serve.

Noodles With Spanish Sauce

For noodles use 2 eggs, ¼ cup milk, pinch of salt, beat together then add ½ teaspoon baking powder and enough flour to make stiff dough. Roll very thin and cut in narrow strips. Cook thirty minutes. Then make spanish sauce as follows. ½ lb. bacon fried crisp, add two medium sized onions, cook to light brown, then add 1 can tomatoes, salt and pepper and paprika to suit taste, let simmer for fifteen minutes, then stir into noodles and serve.

Apple Salad

1 dozen apples, peeled and cut up in small squares
6 bananas sliced
1 medium stalk celery chopped fine
1 cup nut meats
Mix this all together after everything is in small squares and cover with just enough mayonnaise to stir well. Then when time to serve whip into this one pint of whipping cream and serve.

Sweet Potato Fritters

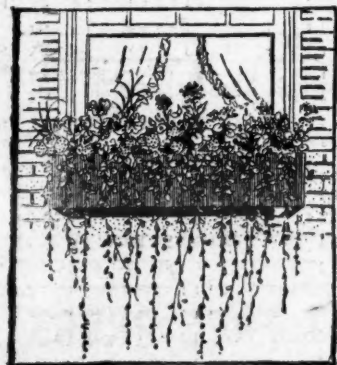
1 cup mashed sweet potatoes
1 cup bread crumbs
1-3 cup crushed apricots
1 egg
2 tablespoons melted butter
Salt
Method: Mix the ingredients thoroughly and form into small balls. Dip in egg, roll in crumbs and fry in deep fat. Time 3 minutes. Temperature 390 degrees F.

Tapioca Date Salad

¾ cup pearl tapioca
1 qt water
3 cups brown sugar
1 cup chopped dates
½ cup nut meats
Soak tapioca in the quart of water fifteen minutes. Then add the sugar and dates and cook in double boiler forty five minutes. Remove from stove and add nuts, when cold serve with whipped cream. This is very good.

Annuals for Window Boxes

The window and porch box season is approaching and the annual problem of plants for these decorative additions to the home arises.



For the sunny box, nothing is finer than petunias. The Balcony strain has made rapid progress and now has a finer color range, the intense blue or purple type being a favorite because of its velvety texture. These are admirable plants, because of their long stems, which droop gracefully from the boxes.

Tall nasturtiums, to make long festoons of color, are excellent material for the sunny box. The dwarf, compact types of salvia will furnish brilliant scarlet all summer, and sweet alyssum will make

a mist of white to droop over the edge.

Dwarf and half dwarf snapdragons have been used with excellent effect as window plants, furnishing brilliant spikes all season. For fragrance nothing can displace the purple clusters of the heliotrope, easily raised from seed and always available in plants.

A plant or two of the night-scented stock in a corner of a porch box will prove a delight on summer evenings. It has no claims to beauty and looks like a bedraggled weed during the day, but at night it picks up and has tiny flowers of a powerful spicy scent.

There are few annuals that will flourish in shady window boxes. For brilliant colors the fancy leaved caladiums have proved one of the most satisfactory and brilliant subjects with tuberous begonias to add their huge and brilliant blooms. Both these must be purchased as bulbs, but they solve the problem of color in the shady window box, which proves a problem as most of the annuals demand sun to give a good crop of bloom.

For vines the trailing vinca, wandering Jew, and English ivy hold the place of favoritism. A handsome annual vine to trail from the window box and furnish handsome buff flowers is the thunbergia. It will stand shade well.

SOMETHING FISHY IN FALL COLORING

Eel gray is the color of which lots is going to be heard next fall. Perhaps you've seen it—that warm, soft, becoming, brownish gray, almost a taupe, which made its appearance in a few very smart costumes this spring. It was worn only by the very chic woman, but this fall it's going to be much more popular, since it's been discovered that it's extremely flattering to blondes and brunettes alike—like navy blue.

Furs also are going taupe-ish and we may expect to have grayish brown furs for trimming on black coats next winter as well as for the eel gray coats. This permits a choice of colors in gloves and footwear. One may wear either a true brown or the new shade called gun gray. This is a gray taken from the color of a rifle barrel, which of course explains the name—one of those all round good shades for which we are always looking.

Treat Strawberries Gently In Preparing

If you intend to make the most of those delicious spring fruits—strawberries—you must treat them gently.

For strawberries bruise easily and spoil quickly. Treated carelessly, they will lose shape, color and flavor.

Here are some hints on preparing strawberries to serve fresh and to can.

Don't wash the berries until shortly before serving, because wet berries are likely to mold or decay. Be thorough but gentle in washing them. Instead of turning the water from the spigot on full blast, let it spray through your hands first. Don't wash them in a bowl, use a colander, so they won't be water-soaked.

If you want the berries to be firm and whole, don't add sugar until the last minute. If you want them crushed as a sauce, cook part of the berries and crush them—then add these to the fresh ones.

Strawberry Supreme is a dish that deserves capital letters and all the meaning that "supreme" can give it. You make it by folding fresh strawberries into sweetened, stiff whipped cream. A tiny bit of salt will help to bring out the flavor.

If you can strawberries, be sure to "plump" them by putting on sugar and letting them stand over night. To each quart of berries add 1 cup of sugar. Boil slowly the next morning for 3 or 4 minutes, stirring gently at first to insure sugar dissolving. Fill the containers hot and process all sizes of jars for five minutes in boiling water. Store in a dark, cool, dry place.

BLUE AND GRAY SMART

The two colors that every woman apparently wants to get into this season are navy blue and gray. They are worn alone or together, more often alone, but more smartly together. The all-navy ensemble—one color from the tip of the navy oxford to the crown of the navy fabric fez, is frequently worn without a touch of color save the dashing white, yellow or scarlet scarf at the neckline. The same thing is true of the gray costume, from shoes to hat.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Lard has the greatest shortening power of any of plastic edible fats.

Soaking the lawn once a week is better than sprinkling it a little every day.

Never starch linen.

Cover the bottom of baby's play pen with bright colored oil cloth; it washes easily, doesn't leave stains on the floors and rugs and presents an attractive appearance.

Laundering usually removes coffee stains.

To cleanse wall paper run with flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal. Fish scale easier if dipped in boiling water for a minute.

Beetles do not like sugar and soda.

TWO CLEVER PATTERNS

A
Cape
or
A
Jacket



TO ENSEMBLE
WITH NEW FROCKS

THERE'S hardly a dress this year that would consider standing on its own merit. Instead your 1933 design allies itself with either a jacket or a cape and thereby adds no end of chic to its make-up. The skirt, blouse and cape ensemble of checks is one new design on the fashion horizon that gains smartness because of this stunt. The skirt and cape can also be made of a solid color, while the blouse can be of a printed silk. (McCall 7373).

Jackets may be long or short, casual or belted, but whichever

type of design it is, one can be sure it is smart. Contrasting colors are used or even the same material as the dress may be chosen. Short jackets with large sleeves, such as illustrated, select a vivid color contrast. (McCall 7374). A belt and bow of the same color are added to the dress in order to tie-up closely with the jacket. Of such amusing details is the mode composed this year, and the fashionable who knows of these tricks is the one sure to have the smartest wardrobe. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

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MUSCATINE, IOWA

HOW HUEY LONG SAVED NATION'S SMALLER BANKS FROM RUINATION

Editor's Note: Huey Long, United States Senator from Louisiana, has been pilloried in the subsidized press as a man whose ideas are insane. But as time goes on, the wisdom of his battles with vested interests, is shown more clearly. On Saturday, March 11 in the Senate he argued against discrimination in allowing certain banks to re-open and forcing others to remain closed. He opposed restrictions allowing only Federal Reserve banks to re-open. That same day, President Roosevelt issued a modifying order for opening of national banks and urged that state authorities be allowed to re-open state banks. The next Monday, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, offered a bill to permit state banks to borrow directly from the Federal Reserve system for one year. On Tuesday, March 14, the bill was reported favorably by the Senate banking committee and passed by the Senate.

When the Robinson bill reached the House, Rep. Steagall, Alabama Democrat, introduced a separate measure in its place. This bill (H.R. 3757) providing for direct loans to state banks by Federal Reserve Banks passed the House March 20. On March 22 the Senate Banking committee reported the bill favorably with an amendment which would also make it apply to "trust" companies. The House concurred in the amendment. President Roosevelt signed the bill on March 24. Thus the suggestions of Huey Long were carried out. Did he get any credit for them? We cannot find it in a single daily paper. But from reading the following speech he made in the Senate on March 11, it is clearly apparent that the Congress of these United States followed his suggestions.

(Continued from last week)

The Senator from Florida (Mr. Fletcher) and I do not substantially disagree, but there are those, Mr. President, who have had control of banking legislation in the United States for the last 20 years. Mr. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and men of his type, are today as influential as they were before the election of November 8 last, when it comes to have their advice accepted in, I am sorry to say, some of our own councils; there is not any difference; the same men who sat and conferred about the kind of financial policy that was going to govern this country—Mr. Parker Gilbert, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Eugene Meyer, the chairman of the Federal reserve; and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, together with the distinguished Senator from Virginia (Mr. Glass)—have every one had their finger in the pie during the last 20 years. There has not been any difference in what they advocated then and what they are advocating now, and they are doing now just what they have done for the last 12 years.

That is what is happening in America today. Why, Mr. President, when a prophet comes up and tries his experiment, and it fails, he steps aside and lets somebody else have a chance. When a man comes up and undertakes to cure a patient who is sick and dying, and it seems that he has failed time after time, and the patient develops various and sundry other complications, they call in some one else to help restore the patient to life. Here in the United States the Federal reserve system has been dominated and controlled, and the financial structure of America has been dominated, controlled, and negotiated through a certain little clique, and it has brought this country to wreck and to ruin; and now we have the same set here giving us orders to close 90 per cent of the banks in the United States and open up 10 per cent, and we are still following that kind of prophet!

What Is The Trouble

That is what you are doing. Why send the matter to a committee? We ought to

have brought this thing out in the open a long time ago. That is the trouble now. Had I been the President of the United States—and I guess it is a good thing that I never was—I never would have sent for Eugene Meyer, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He has been here, the carcass hovering over the lives and fortunes of these people, for many, many years. He has been the raven that has said to the American people, "Nevermore!" He is here today. His philosophy today is embraced not only in the bill which we have passed, unless we amend it, but it was embraced in the Glass bill, to which the Senator from Arkansas refers.

What was the Glass bill? I suppose the Senator means to say that the Glass bill might have been held up by some of the time some of us took in discussing it. I do not think we discussed it half long enough, but it did take several days thoroughly to discuss the Glass bill. I was in favor of some of the provisions of the Glass bill. I want the Senator from Arkansas to remember that I distinctly favored divorcing the affiliates from the commercial banks, and said so on the floor of the Senate time after time. There never was any disagreement at any time between me and my colleagues who favor that provision of the bill; but the Glass bill proposed to close up all that were not in a chain-bank system by its effect though not by its terms. The effect of the Glass bill in branch banking would have been that and nothing else.

Why? Why? Why? Why? Why?

Now we are told by the Senator from Arkansas that it would be an impossible burden to take the 14,000 State banks into the Federal reserve system. Why? Why? That is not my information. I understand, on fairly good authority, that the departments of the United States Government did not think they would have any trouble in looking over 14,000 State banks. I do not mean that it would not be a good deal of work; but I was informed, and I am willing to give the Senator from Arkansas, in confidence, the benefit of telling him who my informant was, and I think he will think it was direct enough, that they would not have opposed bringing them in; on the contrary, that they probably would have desired that the State banks be brought into this act. I wish to say that I think my information is just as reliable as any information that has been expressed on this floor; but it was the attitude of certain financial "master minds" who have been so prominent in financial legislation in the past 20 years, and therefore so prominent in closing banks during the past 20 years, that kept the State banks from being covered in this bill. I am told that the department would not have had any objection at all to their inclusion, and I do not hear that statement challenged.

Now you are going to open some banks. The Senator from Arkansas has rendered a very well justified tirade against the big banks of the United States. That is another time that the Senator from Arkansas and myself agree. Everything that he says against the way the big banks of this country have manipulated the legislation and the financial affairs of this country is justified; but who are you going to open? You are going to open up the big banks that the Senator from Arkansas says have been guilty of such malpractices that they ought to be condemned throughout the length and breadth of the country; and yet this bill proposes to open them up and to leave the little banks closed! You are opening up the big banks who have filled this country with German marks, and Argentine bonds, and Brazilian bonds. They have been responsible for breaking the little banks of this country. The little banks of this country could not have existed if they had not been willing to follow the dictates of the big banks in Wall Street; and yet, as a result of it, they have been

depleted in their resources and in their assets, and you have seen them filched and imposed upon through the leading financial masters of this country; and now you are going to close the little banks that the people have had who have been guilty of no such practices as are charged against the big financial masters that are condemned by the Senator from Arkansas, and you are going to leave the big financial masters open today, and hang them above the people as a carrion for the future to close whatever other places of business the people are ever able to develop.

Hard to Understand

I do not understand some of this logic. I wish to say, Mr. Roosevelt, that I am trying to convince some one, somehow, of the necessity of not allowing this bank proclamation to be lifted without taking care of the banks of the States as well as these other banks. I am trying to do it in time. I am trying to tell you now, from bitter experiences I have had, that you do not dare go out here in the United States on Monday and announce that you are going to leave 15,000 banks closed, and try to open up 4,000 banks. You do not dare go out here and say that you are going to leave 15,000 banks closed, but that you are going to try to open up 4,000 banks, because you will not only break the country by leaving the 15,000 banks closed, but the chances are mightily in favor of your breaking at the same time the 4,000 banks that you try to reopen.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Glass) makes the point that the Government ought not to be in the guaranty; but the Senator from Virginia has forgotten that he stood on the floor of the Senate in the last session of Congress on the floor of the Senate in the last session of Congress and tried to give \$125,000,000 of the public's money out of the Treasury of the United States to this liquidating corporation. He was in favor of that gift or that contribution at the time. It was so amended by the late Senator from Montana, Mr. Walsh, that the Government might draw certain earnings from it, I believe; but the Senator from Virginia was in favor of a contribution of \$125,000,000.

Mr. President, I realize that very likely nothing is going to be done. I realize that the death mask has already been put on the small financial institutions of this country. We are awaiting the day of execution. You have condemned us to death in order that there might be a survival of the select. Mark my words: You have condemned 15,000 banks to close in order that you can keep 5,000 banks open. Mark my words: The 5,000 banks can not stay open any more than the 15,000 banks can stay open. Mark my words: If you think you are going to prefer one of these banks, and enable it to stay open, and compel another one of these banks to stay closed, the calamity, the terror, and the destruction that you are going to cause will so far outweigh anything good that you are even trying to do that within less than 10 days' time the mistakes of the Senate and of the Congress will be known throughout the length and breadth of this land. They are already known everywhere except here. The only place in America that has not recognized the disastrous move that has been made is right in the Capitol itself. Outside of the Capitol itself there is not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population of America that does not know we are setting out upon a disastrous program, closing down 15,000 of only 19,000 banks; and I was told today by man after man heading some of these selected 4,000 banks that are to stay open—I was told by many of the men who are in charge of these supposed-to-be-selected banks—that if this thing should go through without protecting the State banks there was no chance under the living sun for them to stay open as long as three days' time.

That is what I have been told. One banker from the State of Tennessee came

to my room this morning and brought another gentleman with him—I will not call his name—and here is what he said:

Everybody except Congress realizes that this thing is going to be destructive of everybody. Everybody recognizes it except Congress. Now—

he said—

here is what is going to happen:

I have a bank. I am going to open it. All of the little correspondents are going to be closed. It is going to mean—

he said—

that when I undertake to open that bank, with every bank all around me to be closed, I will not only be able to accommodate the community but there will be no way on earth for me to stop the panic and fright of those people; and unless I have in the bank every dollar that I have on deposit I do not even dare to open, and if I do open I will be nothing but a liquidating concern.

Right Huey, They Closed

So we are going to close. We are going to close. We want you to know just what you are doing to us. We want you to know that we know it, and we want you to have all the warnings on earth. We are going to close. That is what you have already done. We will have to stay closed. You will hang the crepe on the bonds of the States, because without having State banks operating they will never be able to finance and pay the maturities and interest on the State bonds. You will close the State banks; you will paralyze the State; you will ruin the State credit, and then they will close you, and then you will ruin the national credit.

Remember what I am telling you. I do not know how Liberty bonds are marked up today, but I will tell you how they will be marked up in the future.

Remember this: You have at last decided to inflate the currency. We asked you to inflate the currency to save all the banks, and you said it was an unsound thing to inflate the currency to save the entire banking structure; and no amount of argument nor pressure nor even filibustering could get the Congress of the United States to consent to inflate the currency. The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas) stood here day after day, arguing with the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Glass), undertaking to convince him and the Senate that we had to inflate the currency; and down and down and down went the commodity prices day after day, until corn was selling in the field for as little as one-half cent a bushel! Then, all of a sudden, when every bank had been closed, when they had had their way, when the voices of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. Wheeler) had rung through this Chamber and through this country, never heeded and never heard—no inflation, no silver, nothing could be done until they had closed every bank in the country—then they come back and say that Thomas of Oklahoma was right, that we needed the inflation all the time, but that they could not let 19,000 banks subsist off it; they would let us have inflation to keep the 5,000 masters of finance alive, because they have squeezed out everybody else in the country, and, nobody is going to be allowed to live except them.

Save The Barons

Food could not be had for the people, but it can be had for the financial barons. The land had become barren of a means of exchange to live upon, and when they had killed their neighbors, and their brothers, and starved their children to death, broke their banks, depopulated their houses, wrecked their firesides, then came and said, "Oh yes, inflation is necessary, not to save the people of the United States, but to save us, who have been guilty of the destruction from which this country is now suffering."

That is the equity of what we are about to do. Yes; you are going to close us down.

Please turn to page fourteen

VARE POLITICAL MACHINE BA

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

Philadelphia admittedly is in a bad way financially. Civic bankruptcy proceedings in the near future have been suggested as a way out. Why should this enterprising and aggressive city be worse off than other governmental sub-division.

The answer seems to be that the contracting business is better in Philadelphia than anywhere else—that is the contracting business for the political boss. The Vare Construction Company not only has taken more money from the people of Philadelphia than any other individual or organization but has been responsible for more graft and waste than all other things combined.

During the past ten years Philadelphians have paid in taxes the sum of \$796,237,414.05—an average of eighty million a year in round numbers. The most conservative estimates indicate that at least 25 per cent of this money was stolen or wasted by the Vare political machine. Some estimates even go as high as 40 or 50 per cent.

Taking the conservative figure, the Vare Racket has cost the taxpayers of Philadelphia about \$200,000,000 in the past ten years. The 1932 budget was \$93,155,827.42—over \$23,000,000 to grease the Vare Machine with and the rest to run the city on.

This means that the city taxpayer who should have only paid \$2.08 on each \$100 of property, paid 2.77½. The rest was a tribute to Kingfish Bill. The 40 cents a hundred on personal taxes, was split up the same way. Ten cents went to support the Vare machine—30 cents to run the city.

The city has a funded debt, under Vare Management of \$561,159,600. Instead of reducing this debt in 1932 the Vare crowd increased it by borrowing \$22,156,000 while they made a gesture of retiring bonds by redeeming \$5,000,000 worth.

Figure for yourself, Mr. Philadelphia Taxpayer, what you could do with from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the taxes you have paid unnecessarily in the past ten years—for the privilege of being robbed and hoodwinked by the Vare Plunderbund. The only redress the Philadelphia taxpayers have is on election day. So far they have passed it up.

By BRYCE OLIVER

A few weeks ago, the affairs of 9,631,000 Pennsylvanians came to an abrupt and complete standstill. The Legislature, in session at Harrisburg, quit cold, unable to proceed.

Not a single legislative move, for better or for worse, could be made in Pennsylvania. The reason was that a rich Philadelphia contractor, sunning himself in Florida, could not be reached by telephone.

It seems, according to the story I was told in Philadelphia, that the night before this happened, the contractor had given his instructions on certain legislation. But when the gavel at Harrisburg was about to fall in the morning, it was feared that the instructions had been misinterpreted. And so the Legislature was not convened until the contractor could be reached.

This required some time, during which many things besides the hands of the clock were moving. The Philadelphia municipal debt, for example, was stealing upward perceptibly and the city's credit was declining with equal speed.

Finally, the contractor was located. Over the telephone, he clarified his instructions to Pennsylvania, and the business of the state began to move—for better or for worse. Probably worse, according to the views of numerous ladies and gentlemen of Pennsylvania, who consider the source of the instructions.

The contractor—so important to the business of the State of Pennsylvania that the Legislature could not move until his instructions were clarified—was the head of the Vare Construction Company, Inc. In fact, he was William S. Vare, himself.

Look Him Up

William S. Vare—"Bill" Vare to the 2,000,000 citizens of Philadelphia—is an unusually important contractor. If you want to find out just how important, consult

the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Bell Telephone Company, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the recently thieving Mitten Management of about everything in Philadelphia, Drexel & Company, (a Morgan affiliate) and, in fact, almost any of the utility services of Philadelphia.

They will all show that "Bill" Vare is a great contractor. Most of the utilities use him when they have anything to build, because when "Bill" Vare does a job for a utility, he can get the Quaker City, and if necessary, the State Legislature, to give his customer even better than a square deal. That makes him a contractor extraordinary, and worth every cent of his hire, no matter how high.

As an adjunct to his contracting business, he has a political machine, the most powerful Republican machine in the United States. It is known as the Vare Organization.

Old Penrose Machine

Once, it was known as the Penrose Organization, but that was before "Bill" Vare seized control from Senator Boies Penrose, and began using it in his contracting business. He almost completely dominates the Philadelphia City Council (where the money is controlled), the courts, and the Philadelphia members of the Legislature.

It is all very irksome to the Governor of Pennsylvania, Gifford Pinchot, who is advertised as a demagogue every time he tries to do anything about the regulation of utilities that Mr. Vare does business with. It was highly satisfactory, however, to the national regime that went out of office last March, because Boss Vare could be counted upon for the votes necessary to keep Philadelphia (and Pennsylvania) in the Republican column. And also, his customers helped to finance the election campaigns.

But a few months ago, certain wags in the City of Brotherly Love hung some crepe on William Vare's front door. It was discovered there the morning after the election of November 8. And the death is signified, caused grief among two ranks of Philadelphians—the ranks of silk-hatted special privilege and the ranks of the underworld. It meant that the "new deal" was the death of King Corruption.

Reigns Supreme

The King has reigned supreme in Philadelphia since "Rugged Individualism" marched into the White House on March 4, 1921, and all the rugged individuals throughout the United States began to get busy, not only in the oil fields of Teapot Dome and Elk Hills, but in the flesh pots of Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, New York, Boston, and all the other great cities, including Philadelphia. Even during the Hoover reign of rugged (and ragged) individualism K. K. has reigned supreme.

And the easiest field of gold and flesh to pick was Philadelphia, where the Liberty Bell once clanged bravely and then cracked prophetically. Throughout the years of revelry, Philadelphia has been the richest field of all for heavy graft.

New York's Tammany Hall, which has the name, never had the game as it has been played in Philadelphia, because, through it all, Tammany has lacked the official approval of Washington.

In Philadelphia, unlike New York, the situation was made to measure for looting. The population was sentimentally Republican, the set-up of the municipal government contained many outworn, useless provisions which could be used for the maintenance of a political dynasty, and Washington could be counted upon to shut its eyes to local pirates who "kicked back" part of the booty to the Philadelphia high counsellors of the nation.

Credit Smashed

And so, by the time the "new deal" became effective, Philadelphia, rich and powerful city, had been stripped bare. Its credit has been smashed; it has been forced to cut down its police force in the face of a growing crime wave; educational institutions are endangered; the poor are poorer in Philadelphia than in almost

any other city you can name; relief has broken down almost completely, and the citizens can't or won't pay their taxes.

By the end of last year, tax delinquencies amounted to almost \$40,000,000, almost half of the city-county budget for 1933. And the budget is so pinched, at that, that even on paper the Police Department has already been short-changed.

Unless something happens to revise the situation—and the Lord only knows what that may be—Philadelphia will soon have the honor of being the first great American city to go bankrupt.

The courts have refused to order sheriff's sales to force the collection of taxes, and the banks—the same that have profited by the operations of the Vare Organization—won't lend the money to carry Philadelphia through because the city already has the largest per capita bonded indebtedness of any important city in the country.

Her expenditures from loan funds from 1919 to 1932 were \$439,903,902.66. Default on some obligations is a strong possibility.

Parasites

Many of these great expenditures from borrowed money were for non-productive enterprises demanded by the Vare Organization and built by the Vare Construction Company, Inc., and its contractor-parasites.

An example of this was the basis of a startling charge made by Congressman Benjamin M. Golder during the campaign last fall, in which he turned on the Organization and said:

"Some day I will show where \$40,000,000 is that the city could have had and still can have."

He referred to \$38,000,000, spent by the city to please W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the heaviest backer of the Vare Organization. The railroad had built a new passenger station at West Philadelphia. It was served by an elevated transit line and Mr. Atterbury did not want his fine new station's appearance marred by the proximity of the structure.

And so "Bill" Vare's Councilmen and officials got busy. A tunnel was dug under the Schuylkill River and the subway is now running. No more passengers are carried than by the old elevated but—the Vare Construction Company, Inc., has one-third of the job of electrifying the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C.

I have it from Congressman Golder, himself—now an ex-Congressman—that that was what he referred to.

From such situations as this, it is possible to grasp, in a certain measure, the significance of the political arrangement under which William S. Vare, the leading contractor, is also the Kingfish of the political ring that decides what the city shall buy and from whom it shall buy.

The Bell Telephone Company gets what it wants in Pennsylvania and the Kingfish of the political organization brazenly advertises in the telephone directory (see the inside of the front cover) that the Vare Construction Company, Inc., did all the underground work for the utility.

Wise Utilities

Other utilities that have hired the Vare Construction Company, Inc., on a cost plus basis are the Philadelphia Electric Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. To hire Vare means to buy an unlimited franchise.

The Mitten Management, a firm of "management" experts who went into receivership, robbed the city of millions of dollars through its operation of transit lines, and got its chance to do so through Philadelphia's leading contractors. The elder Mitten, he died under mysterious circumstances some time ago, put up \$100,000 for Vare's ill-fated purchased and stolen "election" to the United States Senate.

Although the robbery of the city by Mitten Management was shown conclusively in court, a judge who was outspoken enough to say so, and to threaten criminal action unless the money was restored to

the city, has been forced to subside. The judge was Harry S. McDevitt, who inspired Philadelphia with the false hope (at the time) that a new day was dawning by his courageous action in throwing Mitten Management into receivership.

Judge McDevitt's threat was undoubtedly sincere enough at the time it was made, but the same political loyalties that have held all members of the Republican organization in line, no matter how honest they may have been personally, have held him in check.

Although sensational in utterance at times, Judge McDevitt is nevertheless part of the Republican system, and reactionary at that. And it would be rank disloyalty to the party for him to take any step which might result in wholesale scandals.

Loyal To G.O.P.

His loyalty to the powers that kept the Vare Organization in right never swerved, despite his reputation as a crusader. In the national campaign, he lauded Ogden Mills and said Roosevelt was "unfit for the Presidency."

He wants the whipping post back for criminals and he jailed a little Italian for heckling his Fascist countryman, Dino Grandi when Grandi visited Philadelphia. But he has not carried out his threat to recover that money for Philadelphia. Perhaps two attacks on his life and a reported attempt to kidnap one of his children have helped to cool him off.

Yes indeed, the Vare Organization has some close connections with the Philadelphia underworld. In a Grand Jury investigation of police graft in 1928, there were veiled references to a "hidden power." A great mystery was made of it. Just why there should be any important mystery made over a hidden, mysterious power, I fall to understand.

The police captains were at that time chosen by the political ward leaders. And as twenty-one of the police commanders were involved in the graft exposures, it doesn't require much imagination to figure out where a lot of the money went that was paid for the protection of speakeasies, rum runners, brothels, and gambling houses. Many ward leaders were in up to their necks.

Now I do not mean to insinuate that any money was passed still farther along, to William Vare or any of his trusted lieutenants, but a general is responsible for the conduct of his staff.

Certainly, the police captains would have stopped the open field running of the rum gangs if the ward leaders had wanted them to. And the ward leaders would have wanted them to if Contractor Vare had wanted them to. But certain influential banks were making money on the deals, and so Contractor Vare was satisfied.

"The Power"

Vare, himself, was the "mysterious, hidden power."

All of that was five years ago, while Max ("Boo Boo") Hoff, sports promoter, was at the crest of his power as the "Big Fellow" of the Philadelphia underworld. The Grand Jury investigation was finally smothered by the Vare Organization, but not before it had led to numerous convictions, the destruction of some mighty reputations, and, indirectly, to the indictment of Joseph S. McCulloch, president of the Union Bank & Trust Co., where secret funds of \$10,000,000 or more had been deposited for financing criminal operations.

Underworld Hookup

Incidentally, the relationship between the underworld and Philadelphia politics was shown in this banking hook-up, of the representatives of the municipalities on the board of directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the monopolistic operating company of the Philadelphia transit lines, which has profited extensively through Vare's contracting.

For a while, after the investigation, the Vare Organization turned a cold shoulder to the underworld. Rich bankers and business men, gravely concerned over crimes against person and property, convinced the Organization that Philadelphia was

BANKRUPTING PHILADELPHIA

getting a bad name and undertook to keep a strict watch on the police and the lower courts.

But early in 1932, the situation in Philadelphia began to undergo another insidious metamorphosis. The city was going broke, the great corporations were impoverished, money—much, much money—was needed for the re-election of Herbert Hoover and the Vare Organization office holders in November. Where was the Organization to get all that money?

A Good Chief

The underlings of the Organization turned their eyes to the underworld, which had been so lavish before. They found it broke and disorganized, due to the unfortunate failure of Kern Dodge, whimsical, chuckling, utterly unspoiled Director of Public Safety, to confine police activity to the smaller transgressors.

There is only one way for a political organization to fatten on crime, and that is through gang organization. This is what Philadelphia did not have, and could not have with Kern Dodge running the police department. Therefore, Dodge must be jettisoned, just as General Smedley Butler had been jettisoned a few years before.

Dodge had been appointed by Mayor J. Hampton Moore, who thus had gestured his complete independence of the Vare machine. But a gesture of independence in Philadelphia is only a gesture. When the Vare machine finally cracked the whip, "Hammy" Moore capitulated, and started a campaign to embarrass his former enthusiasm, Kern Dodge, out of office.

At the same time, the Vare machine in City Hall began to take advantage of the city's financial pinch to weaken the police department. Wages were cut approximately twenty-six per cent. At least three hundred policemen were cut off the force. Dodge was induced to countenance a return to that old system, which had been abolished by a predecessor, of permitting ward leaders virtually to pick the police captains for command in their districts. At last, Dodge was deliberately shorn of the power that gave him control of the force.

Still he hung on. The Mayor, backed to the wall by the machine, slashed the \$22,000,000 appropriation for the police by \$1,834,964, and knocked out a \$20,000 fund needed for undercover work. It was getting funny—grimly funny—and Dodge grinned ironically. And held on.

The Mayor fired Dodge's star undercover man, Harry McAuley, because McAuley failed to recommend the closing of a burlesque show on the ground that he didn't want to throw a lot of people out of work, and anyhow, he didn't see the cheap burlesque show was any more detrimental to morals than some \$3.50 attractions, concerning which the guardians of public morals made no complaint.

Still he grinned and held his ground. "Resign and save your manhood!" shouted Harry J. Trainer, Organization floor leader in the City Council, in whose South Philadelphia district Kern Dodge had instituted a number of vice raids.

Dodge laughed. "My wife told me, when I accepted this job, that I'd better watch out for my sense of humor," he remarked.

A New Enemy

But not long ago, the politico-criminal Bund received the support of an ally so powerful, morally, that Dodge's days were numbered. This new ally, completely unconscious of the true significance of the fight, was the Criminal Justice Association, a group of bankers and prominent business and professional men headed by George W. Norris, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Philadelphia District.

The banker members of this Association certainly do deplore and vigorously oppose the crime of grand larceny, provided it is not too grand. When larceny is committed by the big banks—well, that's another story.

Robbery by the *hoi polli* must cease, but the special privilege of banks and "investment" houses to loot the citizenry must be protected and held inviolate. Hence the

reform body is composed of the element which has conspired with Vare to protect the great private banks and their "delicate financial deals" in the City of Brotherly Love.

There are approximately sixty-five of these banks, doing business without State supervision. The foremost one, of course, is the Morgan affiliate, Drexel & Company. So well do they all stand with the Vare Construction Co., Inc., that when the Legislature was about to pass a mild bill that would have brought these banks under some form of supervision, a representative of the "organization," (the late Sheriff Tom Cunningham) rushed from a conference in Philadelphia to Harrisburg with the orders to kill the bill. And it was killed, over the protest of Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The banks that received this aid from the Vare Construction Company, Inc., are the banks that spawned the financial set-ups of the utility monopolies, which are such good customers of the Vare Construction Company, Inc.

So it is scarcely surprising that bankers, even those in the Criminal Justice Association, should have lent their aid in the Organization's campaign to embarrass Kern Dodge.

Spiritually and sentimentally, the Criminal Justice Association of Philadelphia is on the side of strict decency. Like the late Calvin Coolidge, the members are opposed to "it" (the crime situation). But, while their motives may be unquestionable, their financial, commercial and professional interests lie with the Vare Organization. Consequently, when their activities are subjected to a bunkless type of scrutiny, some oddly contradictory results may be discerned.

For example, they know—and have tacitly admitted that they know—that more than half of the twenty-eight Philadelphia City Magistrates are "taking orders" from the Vare political leaders. But while they have demanded an investigation by Mayor Moore and District Attorney Charles F. Kelley, they are timidly withholding their own information from the public.

The reason is that it would be so very embarrassing to the political powers. They would like to reform politics but without breaking financial, commercial, and professional friendships.

Some magistrate combine their judicial powers with ward leadership. Among these are Magistrate Evan T. Pennock, leader of the Thirty-fourth ward, and Magistrate Louis A. Hamberg, leader of the Twelfth.

Other Magistrates, known to be active politically, include John F. Cozens, Edward W. Henry, Charles Medway, and Thomas Usilton.

Woman Judge

In fact, there is only one Magistrate in the city who is totally free of suspicion of tinging decisions with political considerations. This one is a woman, Mrs. Norma Bright Carson. She was not elected; she was appointed by Governor Pinchot to fill a vacancy.

In Philadelphia, as in other cities, respect for all laws has been broken down by prohibition. A struggle is coming to restore this respect. But Philadelphia is facing a peculiarly difficult period during this struggle and the restoration may not even succeed at all unless the Magistrate system is revised considerably—possibly, even abolished.

Under the present system, there is just one qualification for ascent to the Magistrate bench. One need not have legal training but one must be thirty-five years old. (My apologies to Judge Carson, but it was necessary to make the point.) The unofficial qualification is good standing with the Vare Construction Company, Inc.

Definite cases of the suppression of gun-toting charges through final adjudication in Magistrate courts are known to the Criminal Justice Association, which has protested time and again to Mayor Moore and the District Attorney. But the power of the Vare Construction Company, Inc., has prevented a naming of names that would rock the city of Philadelphia

and the State of Pennsylvania.

During the first three months of 1932 there were two hundred and one criminal warrants issued by Magistrates and given to constables to serve. Among these were warrants charging aggravated assault, breaking and entering, burglary, rape, larceny and frauds—all serious offenses. Only fifty-four per cent of these were later sent to court and indicted. The police say they have no knowledge of the others.

Another complaint of the Criminal Justice Association concerns a number of bondsmen who dominate certain courts, fix cases for the political organization, and racketeer in bail bonds.

"There are several cases which have come to our attention, to which the equity in real estate, posted as bail, was much less than the amount of the bond," says one quarterly report last year.

Bond Jumping

Nevertheless the Criminal Justice Association has made no move to force the Magistrates, who accept such bonds, to make up the deficiencies in cases where bail has been jumped. And there is plenty of that.

To take such a decisive step would involve a chain of disclosures, which the Association, with all its good intention and exact information on the subject, would prefer to avoid.

Such attempts to serve two masters—the suppression of crime and the protection of the Organization—resulted in a firearms law, which has been widely acclaimed, but which, in no sense, limits the sale of weapons to the underworld. Because of the politico-commercial loyalties of its banker-members, the Criminal Justice Association could not very well sponsor a law that would greatly restrict the sales of commodities manufactured by the rich firearms trust.

It is little to wonder at, in the face of these conditions, that a highly respectable—and undoubtedly sincere—group like the members of the Criminal Justice Association could be led unwittingly into a move which would embarrass the equally sincere Director of Public Safety, Mr. Dodge.

They played directly into the hands of the Organization, finally, by calling upon the Mayor to end the intolerable situation resulting from the rift between the Mayor and Mr. Dodge. The rift, together with pay cuts and the curtailment of the Director's power was rapidly undermining the morale of the police department. Stop it! demanded George W. Norris, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank.

And the Mayor seized upon this, as everybody knew he would, to fire Kern Dodge. This was exactly what the Organization wanted him to do and what the underworld wanted him to do.

Kern Dodge stepped out of office, and a re-arrangement of police began to take place. Some of the police, I was told, were transferred back to posts from which Dodge had taken them as a measure to halt fraternization with racketeers.

The old cards are being stacked again, the gambling houses are drumming up trade, additional brothels, each good for \$50 protection graft a week, are coming to life. Rum is flowing freely and—

Philadelphia is getting back to normal, with its underworld organization to pour gold into the city campaign next fall when the outcome will mean new life for the Vare Construction Company, Inc., or the smashing of the Organization.

Long before Dodge was fired, the tactics of the Organization had begun to bear fruit in an increase of crime. Between July 1 and September 30, last year, 2,084 crimes were officially reported as against 1,734 in the preceding three months. I understand that the unofficial tabulation for the last quarter of the year shows a further increase. The police are successful in making arrests in between 52 and 58 per cent of the reported cases.

Silk Hat Mob

The reported cases of crime, however, are only a very small section of the general picture. Graft, following in the wake of protected rackets—liquor, narcotics,

vice and crooked gambling—is the real crime of Philadelphia. And even that is small, although growing in importance now, compared with the graft of the Silk Hat Mob who have been getting what they wanted through the political set-up.

Old-fashioned crime against person or property is customarily evaluated upon the basis of the amounts burglarized. These amounts total in Philadelphia but little more than \$1,000,000 a year. This is only four times the amount named in an unanswered charge by former Congressman Golder against William S. Vare.

A "Kick Back"

The charge was that Heyman & Goodman, New York contractors, who built part of the Broad Street subway, "kicked back" \$250,000 to Vare.

A million a year for the robbers (for whose suppression Philadelphia has been spending \$15,000,000 a year on police, courts, and lock-ups) and a quarter of that sum in a single deal on a subway that charges eight cents a ride, pays one per cent on the city's investment, and now is attempting to cut down its operating personnel by speeding up train runs to the danger point.

Philadelphia's subways must be where the expression "the wide open spaces" first started. From two to three times as much space has been excavated and finished in concrete and tile as will ever be needed to Philadelphia's waiting subway riders.

This made these transportation lines cost the taxpayers, in payments to contractors, probably or nearly twice as much as they should have. Another unnecessary reason for Philadelphia's high tax rates and mounting deficit.

That is the P. R. T., the special protectorate of the Vare Organization and the happy hunting grounds of the Vare Construction Company, Inc. The same P. R. T. hose operating officials apparently are the last people in Philadelphia to find out when a big football game or other event is scheduled in the City of Brotherly Love.

Not long ago, a central steam heating company received a franchise and permission to lay its pipes under the city streets, which were torn up for months. All the city gets out of that is the right to pay for the repaving of the streets. The Vare Construction Company, Inc., did the job.

A clearer light on the activities of the Vare Construction Company, Inc., in the financial and franchise deals of big utilities may be shed eventually through a Federal investigation, already started, of the U. G. I. (United Gas Improvement), owner of the Philadelphia Electric Company. A belief has long been held among the cognoscenti that William Vare is the controlling factor in the U. G. I.

Great obstacles, however, still confront even the Democratic National Administration in any moves to sift the utility deals of Pennsylvania.

The immense power of the obstructionists, under the direction of the Vare Organization and the Pittsburgh Mellons, was illustrated only a few weeks ago when Dr. Clyde L. King, chairman of the State Public Service Commission, sacrificed a long personal friendship with Governor Pinchot in an effort, apparently, to protect the utility deals from exposure.

Friendship broken down when the Governor, true to a sensational record of battling the plunder bund, demanded that Dr. King recommend a continuation of a utility investigation begun by the State Senate. Dr. King refused, and the Governor repudiated him.

Congressman Golder's charge of a \$250,000 "kick-back" to Vare on the Heyman & Goodman contract, and inferences that other contractors may pay tribute, were the high-lights of a split between Golder and the Organization a year ago. As a result, Golder was denied renomination, and the Organization picked Deputy Coroner Arthur Sellers to run for the seat.

Funeral Racket

Golder, incensed, exclaimed: "Let the Vare house fall to pieces." And he proceeded to supply the earth shocks. Sellers

Please turn to page ten

IS FARM AND HOME LENDING "AID" A DISGUISE TO HELP BIG BANKERS?

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By JOHN T. FLYNN

The federal home mortgage bill has been characterized "a snare, a delusion, and a fake" by former Representative La Guardia. The mortgage relief in the farm bill is not enough to prevent the embattled farmers from organizing for their impending strike. In this article John T. Flynn, financial expert and author of "Graft in Business" denounces both relief programs as hand-outs to the moneyed interests.

Apparently there is one old gentleman who never learns. That is Uncle Sam. He has been patrolling the beach these last four stormy years and leaping into the waters every few weeks to save some helpless female caught in the flood. When the rescued "female" is brought ashore it has been generally found that it was just a large, sinewy person with whiskers, dressed up as a female for rescue purposes. The dear old gentleman has been thus fooled over and over again, but he keeps on plunging in. And now he has decided to leap in again to save the farm owner and the home owner. When he has struggled ashore with these two victims of the storm he will discover once more that what he rescued was a bunch of mortgage note holders.

Reading the newspapers each day with the latest plans for redemption, one finds it necessary to rub one's eyes, to read again and then wonder if one is sane. And nothing so completely challenges one's confidence in his own balance as the amazing plans afoot for relieving the unhappy home owners and farm owners of the nation from the burden of mortgage debt.

Already over \$80,000,000 has been advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to mortgage companies of various sorts. And huge sums have been advanced to surety companies on the theory that they had guaranteed great amounts of mortgages. This was the policy of the Hoover administration. But now Hoover is gone; yet we hear of strange performances by this same Reconstruction Finance Corporation which lingers on.

For instance, the National Surety Company in New York got last year loans of over \$11,000,000 from the R.F.C. Why the money of the people of the United States should be loaned to a surety company no one has yet explained to those who must foot the bills—a surety company headed by a group of Wall Street millionaires. In spite of that help the National Surety Company, like so many of those saved by the R.F.C., finally went into the ashcan. And now, this very day, there comes to light the following amazing fact. Late in March the R.F.C. made a deal, it is asserted, that whenever a mortgage guaranteed by this company came due and the company was called on to make good its guarantee, then the R.F.C. would pay half of the guarantee, leaving the company to make up the other half itself by issuing long term low interest securities. It is difficult to believe that this government, in full possession of its senses, could ever permit itself to be committed to such a scheme as that. And yet, now that the National Surety Company has been "re-organized" and a new company formed, it has named a committee to see if the R.F.C. is prepared to carry out this preposterous proposal.

Aid For The Public?

This is only one phase of what seems to me to be the stark madness of the United States Government taking over mortgage notes on any kind of property. If the plan is to aid the general public in a period of unprecedented emergency and to relieve the over-burdened home owner and farm owner, that can be accomplished by declaring a moratorium on home and farm mortgages for a period of three years or whatever time is believed to be necessary.

When, instead of this, it is planned to pay off the mortgage note holder with tax free United States bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest, then the plan becomes one, not to relieve the home and farm owner and still less the general population, but the creditor alone—the mortgage note holder.

Let us see how this plan will help the farm or home owner. He is broke. He cannot keep up his interest or meet his maturity and the note holder is threatening to foreclose. There is no need for the government to step in if the home owner or farm owner can pay. So we must assume he cannot pay. Let us suppose the note is for \$6,000. The interest is \$360. If the government secures a reduction of the obligation to \$5,000 and sends the note holder off with \$5,000 worth of government bonds, then the owner must pay five per cent on \$5,000 instead of six on \$6,000, which will be \$250. But as he can't pay \$360 and is in most cases completely broke, he will not be able to pay \$250 either. However, the government proposes that he shall now begin to amortize his loan on a fifteen year basis. His amortization payments at first must be far in excess of the \$110 which he will save on interest. And while there may be a long range benefit to the owner, what the government is thinking about now is the immediate emergency. If the owner is able to begin payments of the amortization portions, the government will be actually doing something to prolong the depression by tending to shift that amount of money from purchasing power for current production to paying off fixed capital sums.

Of course, if the owner cannot make payments now, the government will still let the note holder out with government bonds and then grant the owner a year or two extension. But this is no more than giving the owner the benefit of a moratorium and forcing the public to carry the burden in the meantime.

If we think in terms of the economic situation, would it not be better to force the note holder to assume this burden than to shift it to the government?

First, the government apparently plans to issue bonds for public works. Already those against a public works program hint that the government's credit is now impaired and that the government might have great difficulty floating the necessary bond issues. If this be true how much more difficult will it be if, before doing so, four or five billions of Federal Land Bank bonds for relieving mortgage note holders are laid upon the state's already heavily burdened back?

Secondly, if, under properly organized moratoria, owners and note holders are encouraged to get together on a cash basis, the existing burden of farm and home mortgage debt can be enormously reduced. This of course ought to be done. Great amounts of farm mortgages were made before 1923 when farm land values stood at an index figure of 170 as compared with an index figure of 85 or even less now. Where there are mortgages they represent in many cases more than 100 per cent of the farm value. They must be cut or the farmers will be dispossessed. Under the present plan there will be a little paring of them, but not enough to count. Under a moratorium this cutting would be on the proper scale and the nation as a whole would be rid of one part of the intolerable load of debt which weighs it down.

Even Creditors Would Gain!

This leaves one important question. Why should the note holders be compelled to assume the whole burden of a moratorium? In the first place, the burden need not be so great. As things stand those who need help are not collecting any interest. They can foreclose, but foreclosure would do them little good, as the market for farm land is dead. The costs of foreclosure and back interest added to the principal could

not be recovered. They would have to bid in the land themselves and would still get no interest.

A moratorium does not necessarily mean great loss to the note holder. It means that in a time of great national emergency he must first submit to a suspension of the drastic process of collecting claims. In the meantime then he will be at liberty to confer with his debtor. It will be to his interest to do so. If the debtor be solvent it will also be to his interest to confer. While he may enjoy the moratorium for the time being, he may also welcome the opportunity to get his mortgage reduced, his interest rate cut. Where the note holder and owner can agree on such a cut—the cut being made in consideration of the resumption of payments, it can be made possible for the two to go to the proper authority and have the moratorium ended as to them and subject to the new agreement.

Why should not this pressure be put on the noteholder? Is he to be singled out as the white haired boy of the government to escape all share in the general disaster. Remember already the harassed home and

farm owner, in the cases involved, have suffered a complete loss of their equity.

Farm land values were put at 170 billion by the Department of Agriculture in 1917. They are down to 89 billion now. This means complete extinction of the equity. The same thing is true of the home owner. Having suffered such great loss why should not the note holder be compelled to take at least a twenty per cent or thirty per cent loss as his share of the national collapse? In any case why should the government go to his rescue? If he is not willing to take his share of the national loss then the government should compel him to stand aside until this depression has slackened its fury, until the national emergency is over. But to put up four billion dollars in government credit now; to give him bonds for his, in many cases, worthless notes; to send him along with a new security free from taxes, while the home owner, with a higher payment on his hands to care for amortization and his taxes still booming, rides to certain bankruptcy, looks to me like an adventure in folly unequalled in the annals of government.

POLITICIANS BANKRUPT PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page nine)

was elected, but due to almost immediate substantiation of accusations made by Golder, the newly elected Congressman committed suicide.

Golder, centering his fire on the conduct of Coroner Fred G. Schwartz and Deputy Coroner Sellers, had charged that a clique of undertakers, favored by the Coroner's office, had been growing rich on exorbitant funeral charges. Golder also declared that Sellers had failed to make proper accounting of the assets of those who died without leaving wills.

It is significant of the power of the Organization that, despite such ghoulish charges, which could not be met, it was still able to elect Sellers. And no investigation of the Coroner's office has been attempted by the Mayor who fired Kern Dodge.

According to Thomas J. Walker, secretary of the Committee of Seventy, the next great fight must be against the provision permitting politicians in polling booths to help ignorant voters.

Under the present system, he told me, tens of thousands of votes are cast by political leaders under the guise of "assisting" voters, who don't even take the trouble to state who or what they wish to vote for. So even with voting machines, a leader may control as many votes for the Vare Organization as his arm muscles can take care of.

Eventually, Mr. Walker told me, Philadelphia will have the city manager form of government. But this cannot come about until the State Legislature gives Philadelphia enough home rule to permit the city to vote on the question of a change.

Even while enjoying himself in Florida, I was informed, Contractor Vare holds tight reign on the Philadelphia members of the Legislature. The story has been repeated around the city that James Hazlett, the Recorder of Deeds, holds a long distance telephone conference each week-end with Contractor Vare, and on Monday morning transmits the Contractors' desires to the Philadelphia members of the Legislature at Harrisburg.

Hazlett is the chairman of the Philadelphia City Committee, and hence the ostensible leader of the Republican party in Philadelphia, but the real boss is Contractor Vare.

At present, William W. Roper, insurgent member of the City Council, is engaged in an attempt to smash Vare through Hazlett. And he has brought forward some interesting disclosures about the conduct of af-

fairs in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

These show that the Recorder's office costs Philadelphia more than one dollar a page to record deeds. In 1931, the appropriation was \$374,893.48. It could have been done, with the photostat system, now in use in several other cities, for \$74,480, Mr. Roper believes.

The probable loss, at this one point, of upwards of \$300,000, shows how the money has been handled in Philadelphia, and the magnitude of the vicious system that has turned the city into a financial shambles. I was not surprised to hear Secretary Walker, of the Committee of Seventy, exclaim that "something has got to be done quickly or it will be necessary to have a Municipal Dictator here."

The situation is rapidly approaching a phase that may result in such a climax. If underworld graft conditions finally are shown to be approaching the importance they assumed in 1928, something dramatic will almost surely happen. Because Philadelphia is no longer in the lethargic mood it was then.

And the signs are pointing toward some startling disclosures. Only a few weeks ago, the shocks were started when ten members of the Hilton rum mob were tried in Federal court. All were convicted, twenty-four others having previously pleaded guilty.

Testimony revealed that Sol Wittenberg, an Organization politician, had been caught fixing a case for one of the gangsters with former Magistrate Edward F. Carney. A State Senator, a Civil Service Commissioner, Magistrate O'Malley, the District Attorney's office, a Worcester County Sheriff, a postmaster at "Salisbury," and members of the police force were mentioned in carefully guarded testimony concerning wire tapping by Federal agents.

Despite the convictions and pleas of guilty, the Hilton organization carries on in Philadelphia, well backed financially. Prohibition is not over and Philadelphia must have its strong liquor, legal beer or no legal beer.

The sparks are flying around a cache of political dynamite. It is all very reminiscent of the period just before a gang killing touched off the fireworks in 1928 and half the police force, many high officials, and proud members of the aristocracy were involved in the disclosures.

The Vare Contrasting Organization can't stand another such convulsion. That crepe on William S. Vare's front door meant something.

CORN FUEL SAVES MILEAGE; BETTERS AUTO MOTOR WORK

AMES, Ia.—Increased mileage was reported to answers to questionnaires received from more than 300 users of the 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline blend of motor fuel in public demonstrations in Iowa and Nebraska during the last 90 days. The alcohol comes from corn.

The questionnaires were distributed by Iowa State college, co-operating with local civic agencies. Sixty-five per cent of the users reported increased mileage, amounting on an average to 15 per cent. Improved acceleration from use of the blend was indicated by 84 per cent of those answering. Smoother engine operation was reported by 88 per cent, higher speeds by 66 per cent, decreased knocking by 75 per cent, and better starting by 63 per cent. Slightly more than 85 per cent said that they would be willing to pay a premium of from 2 to 4 cents for the 10 per cent blend.

MILK AND BEER

At Emil Levsen's creamery in Linn Co., Ia., you can exchange two pints of cream for one pint of beer. Talk about equality for agriculture! At today's prices of butterfat it would take 30 pounds of 3.2 milk to buy one bottle (12 ounces) of 3.2 beer. Or to reduce it to simpler terms, at 16 ounces the pound, you would need 480 ounces, or 40 bottles of 3.2 milk to buy one bottle of 3.2 beer. What kind of parity is that—40 bottles of milk for one bottle of Old Heidelberg? —Breder's Gazette.

EAST IOWA FAIRS START IN AUGUST

About eighty county and district fairs have been scheduled in Iowa this year according to a list prepared by the Iowa State fair board. Those listed in eastern Iowa are:

Big Four at Postville, Sept. 26 to 29; Allamakee at Waukon, Sept. 5 to 7; Benton at Vinton, Aug. 21 to 24; Aurora fair at Aurora, Sept. 5 to 7; Buchanan at Independence, Aug. 16 to 19; Cedar at Tipton, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; Elkader at Elkader, Aug. 15 to 18; Clayton county at National, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3; Delaware at Manchester, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; Fayette at West Union, Aug. 21 to 25; Grundy at Grundy Center, Sept. 5 to 7; Henry at Mount Pleasant, Aug. 1 to 4; Jones at Monticello, Aug. 22 to 25; Keokuk at What Cheer, Aug. 21 to 24; Lee at Donnellson, Aug. 15 to 18; Waples Valley at Central City Aug. 16 to 18; Louisa at Columbus Junction, Sept. 6 to 8; Central Iowa at Marshalltown, Sept. 12 to 16; Union District at West Liberty, Aug. 21 to 24; Mississippi Valley at Davenport, Aug. 15 to 19; Tama at Toledo, Sept. 4 to 7; Van Buren at Keosauqua, Sept. 4 to 8; Winnesaukee at Decorah, Sept. 12 to 15.

The State fair is scheduled Aug. 21 to Sept. 1 at Des Moines and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress Oct. 2 to 8.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal. Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat. Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

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FARM LAND VALUE AND FARM INCOME IN BIG DECLINES

Gross income from farm products last year was just a little more than one-half the 1929 income, according to figures of the Bureau of Agriculture. Farm land value last year was less than two thirds of the 1929 figures.

The estimated value per acre of farm real estate for the United States as a whole, compared with average values for the years 1912 to 1914, has steadily declined since 1925. The largest decreases have occurred during the last two years.

The department estimates the index of the value per acre as of March 1, 1933, at an average of 73, compared with an index of 89 on March 1, 1932, and of 106 on the same date in 1931. These figures are in comparison with an average value of 100 for the years 1912-1914.

The declines from a year ago have been widespread, and over a considerable part of the country they have been reasonably uniform, reflecting the continued declines in farm income.

Killing Crabgrass Plan Recommended

To fight crabgrass in a bluegrass lawn during the summer months, give the bluegrass a chance to grow and it will kill the invading weed, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

For this, the Department recommends letting the lawn grow from an inch and a half to two inches high and not watering it more than once a week. Set the lawn mower so it will cut the grass high, the Department suggests. A lawn will still appear even, although clipped high instead of short.

Experiments for several years show the suggested method effective in controlling crabgrass. Government specialists found that crabgrass can thrive when clipped closely, because it spreads along the ground, but that the bluegrass must have considerable leaf growth to develop a root system to compete with crabgrass. When given a chance to grow, the bluegrass can choke out the crabgrass.

The watering recommendation also seeks to give the bluegrass the advantage. Daily surface waterings usually help the crabgrass more than the lawn grass in a closely clipped lawn. This is because the crabgrass has a better root system. This watering keeps the lawn green, but it often means that the crabgrass and not the lawn grass is being kept green. It is better to give the lawn a good soaking once a week.

To keep the bluegrass vigorous, fertilizers should be applied in early spring and early fall, when bluegrass makes its growth. Mid-summer applications merely encourage the crabgrass. A complete fertilizer high in nitrogen, such as 6:8:4 is recommended.

Iowa Farm Radios Show Big Decrease

Radios in Iowa farm homes showed a decrease of 29.2 per cent from Jan. 1, 1932, to Jan. 1, 1933, the reports of county assessors show.

The report of the Iowa weather and crop bureau says in summarizing the findings of the assessors that one Iowa farm in three now has a radio set and blames the low farm income for abandonment of radios by many farmers.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Iowa's Congressmen Oppose Appointment Of Farm Bureau Men

WASHINGTON—Strong opposition against plans for administration of the new farm bill in Iowa have been voiced by democratic members of the state's congressional delegation in a conference with Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Their chief protest was aimed at appointment of the extension service director as administrator for the state, the procedure recommended for all states alike. Under this plan, R. K. Bliss, extension service head at Ames, would be selected for this position, aided by county agents as staff representatives in the various counties.

The delegation visiting Farley, included Reps. Gillette, Jacobsen, Eicher, Wearin, Biermann, and Willford.

Farley declined to anticipate what results could be obtained in the proposed farm structure, but he told the Iowans he "appreciated their position" and "would see what could be done."

Although no recommendations were made by the delegation for a substitute plan, Rep. Gillette said their criticism of "attempts to administer the bill in Iowa were quite similar to that of Senator Louis Murphy."

Sen. Murphy's amendment to vest state administration powers not in the extension service director and county agents but in new employees selected through the department was killed by the senate.

BILLIONS LOST IN FARM SALES

The total wages and salaries paid in 1929 were 53 1/2 billion dollars; in 1930 they were 45 1/2 billion dollars; in 1931 they were 37 1/2 billion dollars; in 1932 they were 28 1/2 billion dollars. This is as good a measure of the depression as one could wish. It is the people who spend their money who create business, not those who hoard it. And wage-earners spend their money about as fast as they get it; they have to.—Golden Age.

SOME NEW FACTS REVEALED ON IOWA FARM OUTBREAKS

(Continued from page one)

of Shields. Subsequently, the sale of the Shields chattels was held under protection of the militia and the Des Moines Register printed a picture of the crowd at the sale, a large arrow pointing to the machine gun facing the farmers. Obviously the emphasis on the machine gun was one of intimidation.

But the newspapers didn't say that a settlement had been agreed upon before the sale was held by the militia; that there were two bidders at the sale; that the proceeds of the sale were less than had been offered in previous attempts at settlement by the Council of Defense; that the chattel holder asked the commander of the militia and the sheriff not to hold the sale that it was apparent the sale was held because certain officials wanted to go through with the "show" with the militia. Why are details of this kind given no publicity?

When the militia searched the home of C. J. Schultz, chairman of the Plymouth County Holiday association, they jerked the telephone receiver from the telephone although Mrs. Schultz, a woman of probably 60 years of age was the only one at home. When the militia searched the house of a neighbor of the Schultzes there was no one at home and the house was locked. They entered the house, yanked the telephone receiver from the telephone, searched the house, turned the bedding upside down and left with an automatic shotgun and shells.

When the militia went to the home of Simon Tjossem, head of the Modern 76'ers in O'Brien county, they were told he was away on business and told when he would return. The militia entered the house and officers searched his writing desk and read his personal papers. Tjossem is a Quaker and a former president of the O'Brien County Farm Bureau.

When a farmer in Plymouth county heard his neighbor's cattle bawling and hogs squealing he

went to investigate. He found no one at home and proceeded to water and feed the stock and milk the cows. The militia came while he was milking and told him to stay off the farm and take care of his own business or they might have to take him to jail. Why are details of this kind given no publicity?

When some of the newspapers said civic organizations and farm organizations had asked the governor to keep the militia at Le Mars they "neglected" to say that at least one of the civic clubs was the Lions Club and the so-called farm organization was the Farm Bureau. Why are details of this kind given no publicity?

As long as orders are taken from the Register group and they take orders from the gold coast of Chicago which takes orders from headquarters on Wall Street, it will be just too bad for the common people.

While we are still helpless financially, we hope you will be on the air soon and your finances will permit you to tell the people what they should know. Maybe we can get Iowa out of the hands of its oppressors. Something has got to happen or the last vestige of our rights and liberties granted by the Constitution will be gone.

Yours for liberty.

E. S. Hand of Tama Iowa,
Member of U.F.F.A.

Farm Bureau Cash Refused At Le Mars

LE MARS, Ia. — The county board of supervisors has denied the Plymouth County Farm Bureau its \$3,000 state aid appropriation, declaring the membership list submitted by the bureau had been "padded."

Board members declared a special auditing committee had found that deceased persons and those who had paid no dues for three years were included in the list.

The farm bureau was ordered to move its office from the courthouse.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

IOWA LABOR HEAD TELLS ORGANIZED CHARITY RACKETS

Dear Editor:

Organized charities are becoming topheavy and their function overwhelmingly burdensome. These institutions are being managed by supposedly public-spirited citizens, when in fact, many of these so-called humanitarians are functioning for selfish reasons. Organized charity has developed into a racket. A bunch of political hangers-on get large salaries not in scrip or groceries, while those whom they serve get the crumbs.

Liberty magazine editorially makes the claim that some of the charitable organizations that were investigated show that 90 per cent of the contributions to charitable institutions were used in general overhead expense, 10 per cent to the worthy applicants for aid. Roger Babson, economist and financial adviser to big interest in America, speaks out boldly, claiming that organized charity has developed into a racket. The

Iowa charitable organizations are drifting into the same channel if they are not already there.

In our own City of Des Moines and County of Polk, we find those whose families are destitute applying for and receiving employment. They are then given the third degree. After having performed a fair day's work they are paid in scrip or groceries and advised by a brazen flapper or an old maid what groceries would best suit their family.

The widow applies for assistance. She is questioned as to whether her great, great grandmother was a blond or a brunet. Coming down the line to her immediate family she is asked: How many children have you, when, where and why were they born? The method used in charitable organizations is humiliating, insulting, and not in keeping with the rules of common decency.

Suffering has been great in our community as a result of hunger and would have been greatly intensified were it not for the God-fearing, Christian men and women in our community of the Friscilla Wayne and Marshall Miller type.

The worker is down now through no fault of his own and is compelled to suffer humiliation, but the time will come when he will strike back and I hope the near future will find the workers in a position where they will not be further humiliated or insulted by these agencies.

I make no claim of being a political economist. It is my judgment, however, that when scrip peddlers and those who advocate garbage can relief to the unfortunate victims of our social order come before the people in an election, they will find it a difficult task in convincing the voters that they are entitled to their support.

J. C. Lewis, president, Iowa State Federation of Labor, Des Moines.

CORRECTING AN EDITOR

Dear Editor:

An editor, referring to the Farm Relief bill says: "We are land animals and can live only on and from the land. Naturally, the easier it is for us to get land the better for us; and the harder it is for us to get land, the worse it is for us."

"Yet here is a bill to tax our food to raise money to pay men for holding land out of use!"

"It will tax the credulity of future generations to believe that any men could be so stupid and it will be a source of amazement that the highest legislative body in a country like this could be so ignorant as to sanction such a system, much less think that it would be a help to people in distress, as we are."

But the editor should understand that it is not easy to make a pass to help the great mass of people, as was promised, and yet not interfere with the collecting activities of the money lords who finance political campaigns.

It is impossible to get real representatives of the people via

either the primary or convention methods of selecting public officials. As has been pointed out, the campaign expenses connected with "running" for any important office are so great that few worthy and capable men can assume them; and the humiliation of racing about, with self-laudation, vituperation of opponents, and begging for votes is an even greater drawback than the money cost.

It seems inconceivable that the people will much longer continue such methods of choosing public servants, however much these "servants" who have their hands so deep in the public pocket, may assure them that it is government "of, by and for the people," and the best system on earth. It has been tried and found wanting by every person who makes a living by honest means.

I believe relief is likely to come, not by more power to dictators but more acknowledged rights to the individual, expressed through the smallest political divisions, the precincts.

If nine-tenths of the tax money

were expended in the precincts where collected, county, state and federal offices would not be such a cynosure for grafters.

Julian Cook,
Brooksville, Florida

HER HUSBAND LIKES IT

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find my subscription to the Free Press. My husband says he likes it because he gets news and articles that are never printed in the papers owned and controlled entirely by big business, big preachers (or organized Christianity) and big politics.

But God in His great wisdom will no doubt soon destroy all oppression from whatever source, then the people will have peace and prosperity.

Mrs. E. Maercker,
Pratt, Kansas

CAN'T MISS IT

Dear Editor:

I see by the Free Press that our subscription expired with the last number. Enclosed find two dollars, please renew our subscription.

Please turn to page fifteen

Yes, We Have No Prices

The heavens sent us plenty of rain,
And so you farmers once again,
Did raise a bumper crop of grain,
But now we have no prices.
The sun still rises every day,
The moon goes round the reg'lar way,
The stars still shine in full array,
But yet we have no prices.

You farmers sweat and work so hard,
And raise a lot of pork and lard,
To lose your money by the yard,
It's bad we have no prices.
There is no use to fret and whine,
We know there's something out of line.
It may be your fault, may be mine,
But still we have no prices.

It's hard to say but one thing's plain,
It's not the sun, it's not the rain,
It's not the pork, it's not the grain,
We must agree it's prices.
There's food enough for every one,
Some have too much and some have none.
Just all because we have no mon',
Because we have no prices.

Your bins are full to overflowing,
We know you fellows have tough going
Stay in the boat and keep on rowing,
Some day we'll have some prices.
So listen friend, let come what may,
The little hen she still will lay.
And cows give milk the same old way,
Until you'll get good prices.

Miss Marie Haight,
Elkport, Iowa

WELL--WHAT ABOUT IT?

HAS YOUR FARM BEEN TAKEN FROM YOU?

You have been fighting your fellow farmer in a blind production race with Wall Street and speculators forcing you to take small prices while they reap huge profits. Politicians and trusts make certain you do not get a reasonable price for your labor, investment and knowledge.

ARE YOU A FACTORY WORKER?

You may lose your job next week—maybe you have already lost it. You are working long hours at low pay. Machines are being planned to displace you. You and your children and your children's children have no future but a drab life of serfdom.

ARE YOU A SMALL STORE OWNER?

The vast chain trusts with connivance of lawmakers are steadily making your economic struggle more hopeless. Government credit subsidies have been extended with prodigal hands to your competing octopus while your own small loans are threatened with foreclosure.

ARE YOU AN OFFICE WORKER?

You are dependent on the whims and twisted labor and wage saving policies of so called efficiency experts who will not do a day's work themselves. Your job may be gone tomorrow. Foolishly you have "high hatted" labor unions and do not have the protection of organization. You may be fired because some one does not care for the way you comb your hair.

ARE YOU BROKE AND JOBLESS?

You are farmers, clerks, mechanics, aviators, ditchdiggers, laborers, bricklayers, teachers, engineers, professional men, business men deliberately ruined. There are not enough jobs to place you at one third of your former income. Profit-taking has no place for you. Rugged individualism says you can work out your own salvation or starve.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

If you would like a return to a real republican form of government in this country, read the Midwest Free Press. With your help, the Free Press is trying to expose the charlatanism of men in many professions and make the United States a better place for all of us. Get the Free Press regularly by mailing this coupon.

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Muscatine, Iowa.

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75c, 3 months—\$1.50, 6 months—\$3.00, one year.

Most Beautiful Back In Europe



Maria Galante, Italian girl, whose back was adjudged the most beautiful in Europe at a recent contest in Vienna.

Tobacco Facts

Editor's Note: Tobacco contains nicotine, a habit forming drug, injurious to health. Men and women who know the deleterious effects of tobacco, but against this balance what they think is the pleasure and nervous relief smoking gives them, may be wise. Real information on tobacco is seldom given by daily newspapers hungry for large tobacco company advertising.

"Still more provoking is the smoke habit at the dinner table. In the restaurant, while one guest is getting ready to eat his dessert, another at the same table is scratching a match, to get ready to rain smoke and ashes over an innocent stranger. Shameless, impudent, air-polluting piggishness!"

Dr. William Brady has entered "Crankdom." Listen to him: "Of course no man has any right or any excuse for inflicting his tobacco on persons who do not care for secondhand indulgence. Yet few tobacco users ever give this a thought. Not to mention men who dislike second-hand smoke, think of the thousands of women who are daily and hourly insulted by tobacco-users, that they do not think how offensive they are, simply because tobacco is a narcotic in its effect on the mind."

Dr. David Starr Jordan says: "Consumers of tobacco soon lose consideration of the rights and comforts of others. If they could or would consume their own smoke, the affair would be their business mainly and not ours. But this they do not do. They pollute the air almost everywhere, and in greater and greater degree. To the man of normal nerves there is nothing in the way of odors more offensive than that of stale tobacco. Besides this, the smoke is intensely irritating to the eyes, nostrils and lungs of those who have not become case-hardened to it. And to be thus hardened is not a sign of strength, but rather of disorder, the loss of sensitiveness of nerves that should be on

GREAT REJOICING! MEDICS DISCOVER WONDERFUL SERUM

The latest in the medical world, a new serum discovered!

They shave the feathers from the spine of a jelly-fish, then draw a blister and extract the serum.

This new serum immunizes you to warts, splinters and wet feet, also the craving for bean sandwiches!

the alert."

President Henry C. King, Oberlin College, says:

"I am coming to feel that one of the most serious effects of the narcotic is quite to blunt the sensibilities of the smoker to others' rights. It sometimes seems as if for many smokers it were true that the non-smoker has no rights that the smoker is bound to respect."

John Burroughs, eminent American Naturalist, says:

"I am an implacable enemy of tobacco in any form. The habit is one of the filthiest and most offensive mankind ever formed. A smoker is a nuisance indoors and out. He poisons the air even on the street, and in cars and hotels and restaurants the taint of his foul fumes is over all. A public smoker is a public nuisance of the most disgusting kind. He should be compelled to retreat to some underground cave or cell when he indulges his passion for the poisonous weed."

"The cigarette habit is undermining the health of tens of thousands of our young men."

WHY BE SICK? WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request
HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

ADVERTISING BUNK ON ANTISEPTICS CUTS DOWN THEIR SALES AND STOPS MANY PERSONS FROM REAL HYGIENE

Antiseptics have their uses in our ordinary daily life, but the advertising of some antiseptic manufacturers goes far beyond the bounds of reason. Some time ago a boof of investigation stated that certain high priced antiseptics and mouthwashes had the antiseptic value of "a few drops of carbolic acid in a barrel of rain water."

That charge, while, perhaps true, did an injustice to the cause of antiseptics and germicides. People have to be educated to using antiseptics. Salt is the most universal and the cheapest antiseptic—but few of us would be willing to put salt on our wounds if we could get something pleasanter.

Commercial antiseptics—of which there are a large variety to choose from—have a genuine place in hygiene.

Millions of money have been made on antiseptics in the past—and millions will be made in the future. Here's a chance for wide-awake business men. Fashions change in such matters, the same as in dress. If you will look back into a home magazine of a few years ago you will see a number of antiseptics advertised which are no longer in use. There is one particular article which has been sold as high as \$1 for a tiny vial. The doctors tell us this stuff is virtually worthless—but many

mothers are still using it for their children's injuries, and relying on it.

We know of another antiseptic which had a great run as long as it was a novelty. This also was sold at fancy prices, both under its own chemical name and under special brand names, as a result of intensive publicity in the magazines. Yet this product is now not used for this purpose at all—its claimed virtues having proved untrue.

Once we are told that all colds are to be conquered by a specific which was discovered by accident by doctors during the World War and widely used then—and then we find that this precious stuff is so rare that it costs \$1 for a miniature vial. Next the chain drug-stores get up a series of antiseptics having names very similar to this foreign invader—each one of course being better than the others.

The fact is that the antiseptic people have done a great deal to injure their own business, by this backbiting policy. One antiseptic is represented as being four to 14 times as strong as "ordinary" ones. Then a rival announces that it is dangerous to use antiseptics which are as powerful as that. Then the two have it back and forth—each hurting the market for all.

This last year still another con-

STOPS OPERATION BY A GOOD COUGH

LOS ANGELES—Putting up an aerial at home, Joseph Le Clair coughed and swallowed a tack. He was rushed to a hospital for an operation. As he was being wheeled to the operating room he coughed again. The tack bounced to the floor, Le Clair went home.

cern entered the antiseptic field, and began to cut and slash. The makers declared that some antiseptics which are in use are too strong, while others have been found too weak—and "all of them were far too costly." This paved the way for a cut-price campaign which has been very successful. Really popular prices for antiseptics would soon double the market.

Tears are also a natural antiseptic; if they were not, the human face would be in for many more troubles than it has even now. When a woman has "a good cry," it not only relieves her pent-up feelings but it also washes her eyes and she sees things more clearly.

She may even persuade him to try some of the newest antiseptic, which is 20 times as strong as Samson, and still as mild and tender as Loughas. It will probably not be any better as a gargle, mouth-wash or antiseptic lotion than a solution of plain salt and soda—which are found in every kitchen—but it will have a new flavor, and that's something.

CANCER

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) VARICOSE VEINS

Treated Without X-Ray
Radium Or Operations

To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED. We can duplicate your broken lenses at reasonable cost. Bring them in.

BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee

Muscantine Iowa.

A TEACHER GOES HUNTING A JOB

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By J. RODMAN MANCH

This story, based on autobiographical material, brings out vividly the plight of the unemployed college student in the America of 1933. Hundreds of thousands of students are hiking the roads, families are being broken up. Is the despair depicted here going to give way eventually to worse?

To go from my home to the grocery store on the corner and back again took me approximately nine or ten minutes, but in that short space of time I decided to do what I had been thinking about for at least two or three months.

I was going away. Where, I did not know. But of the fact that I was going away I was certain. As I saw it, there was nothing else to do.

Just before going to the store I had had one of those oft-recurring, irritating clashes with my mother, during the course of which she had said things like: "Land sakes Joseph! When your father was your age he was a married man, making a decent living! And you—why, you can't even feed yourself! We've still got to do that—after four years of skimping and saving to send you through college." And I had answered, my face and ears burning, "Mother, that's unfair of you. You know I've tried hard to get a job. You know I've joined four teachers' agencies and that all I've heard from them is that they've received my enrollment fees. You know I've gone to all the small towns and villages within a hundred miles of here, and that none of them is hiring teachers this year. You know also that I've tried to get other kinds of work, that I've made the rounds of all the factories and big stores in town more than once. For heaven's sake, Mother, I can't beat these times alone!"

Opportunity? Where?

I know that I cannot entirely blame my parents for their attitude toward my failure in the matter of getting a job. They have waited four long years while I have been preparing myself to cash in on a B.A. degree, and when finally, at the expiration of that time, I am unable to do so, they are bitterly disappointed. With the characteristic feeling of people of little formal education, they cannot believe that it is impossible for a college graduate to find work. "Ah!" my father is fond of saying, "if only I had had your opportunities!" He looks wise for a moment and then continues: "I would have amounted to something, I tell you. The trouble with you young people is you don't know how well off you are."

Well off, indeed! Well off—when thousands of young men and women are being graduated from the colleges and universities of the country every year with little or no prospect of finding work. Well off—when a college diploma means no more than something to frame and hang up on the wall for relatives to see and admire. Well off—when to the employer it makes no difference whether you are a college graduate or have never attended school at all, for he has no money with which to pay you anyway—so he says—and consequently you are not hired. Fine qualifications for positions mean nothing, for, so far as I have been able to determine, there are no positions. Thousands of other young people like myself have found out and are finding out the same thing.

Going away presented to me two possible advantages. First, I would no longer be imposing on the good graces of my parents. My father, as assistant foreman at a local foundry, was not making as much as he had been, and things were hard along about the first of every month. There seemed always to be more bills than there was money for. I knew that although they would never tell me so, it would be much easier for my parents if they did not have to clothe me, feed me, and supply me with spending money. I have used the past tense in this paragraph, but I might more appropriately have used the present.

Work—Any Kind of Work

The second factor that favored my going away—to my way of thinking—revolved

about the possibility that somewhere, somehow, I might find a job that promised a permanent vocation, or at any rate work that would tide me over these lean years. If it were teaching, fine! But it need not be, I felt. I had been crazy about teaching at first, but I knew that the way things were, I must grasp anything decent that might offer itself. Time to think of teaching later, when things were better.

Reaching home, I took the steps two at a time, and hastened to give my mother the package of butter for which she had sent me to the store. I walked over to the sink and drank a glass of water. Then, boldly, I said:

"Mother, I'm going away!"

"All right," she said, without looking up from the potatoes she was peeling, "but don't be late for supper!"

"No!" I hastened to correct her. "I mean I'm going away—out of town."

"What?" Her hands stopped their work, and she turned her head to look at me. "You're—going out of town? . . . What are you talking about? . . . What for? . . . And where do you think you're going?"

"I'm not sure yet—where I'm going," I said. "I was thinking that I might head for the Hoover Dam, in Colorado. But I feel that anywhere will be better than here. I'm just wasting my time sitting around and doing nothing but reading, just as you say. I thought perhaps I might strike something out of town."

My mother seemed to be genuinely perturbed. "Land sakes alive!" she said. "Have you spoken to your father about it yet?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better see what he says first before you go running off somewhere. What a crazy idea! What do you intend to do for money?"

"I've got about forty dollars saved up from my summer job before I was laid off. That ought to get me started. Then I'll sort of tramp around, doing odd jobs, until I can find something definite to do."

"Sure! And you'll probably starve on the road, or die of pneumonia, or something of the sort. After four years of college you want to become a bum. I'm sure your father will be glad to hear that!"

"But I'm not doing any good here," I argued, "and it'll be easier for father if I go."

Yes—Crazy Ideas

"It'll be easier for the both of us if you stay right here where we can keep an eye on you and see you don't get into any mischief." Then she added, half to herself: "I guess it's not the best thing in the world for a young fellow of your age to be sitting around idle. You begin to get crazy ideas."

My mind was made up. I was not to be deterred so easily.

"Mother," I said "I don't like to disobey you and father, but I've definitely decided to go. I don't see why you should worry about me. I think I'm old enough to take care of myself, and I don't see that it can do me any harm."

"But, son, think of your responsibilities at home. You can't just go off like this all of a sudden! . . . And what will you tell Phyllis?"

I took a quick breath, and I could feel my chin drop suddenly. Phyllis! Good Lord, how in the world had I ever forgotten about her? How in the name of anything had I ever come to so important a decision without a single thought of her, without a single thought for what she might have to say about the matter? The opinions of my father and mother—much as I respect them—were to me, in the last analysis, relatively unimportant. But what Phyllis might have to say was—well, you couldn't very well destroy in a moment something that had endured for six years; something that, in the last two or three of those six, had ripened into a deep, heart-filling love.

There was only one thing to do, I decided. I would see her that evening and put the matter up to her squarely. If she should feel that I ought not to go, unfortunately there would be nothing I could do about it, for go away I must. My mind was

made up—irrevocably.

That evening, at the dinner table, I made my father acquainted with my plans. He laughed heartily at the news. My mother turned to him in alarm.

"But Joseph means it, Henry!" she said.

"Bah!" said my father. "I left home four different times when I was a young fellow, though of course I wasn't so old as Joe here. But he'll get over the idea. And if he does go, he'll be back in a little while hungrier than ever. I know my Joe."

I felt my face grow livid. I started to say something, but stopped. Hell! Why waste words on something I could prove by action?

Breaking The Bad News

It was still not quite dark when I strode slowly up the walk that led to a small, modest, red-brick building. I went up the steps, pushed the door-bell once, and walked in. Phyllis came to meet me. She put her arms about my neck and kissed me.

"Hello, Joey!" she smiled. "Come into the parlor."

She helped me remove my coat, and then led me away, holding me by one hand—hers a soft, gentle, kindly hand. We sat down on the gray plush davenport. She turned to me expectantly.

"Well, Joe," she said softly, "what have you been doing with yourself all day?"

I laughed shortly, without mirth. "Oh, nothing much," I said. "I read for a while, ran a few errands—"

"Any news from any of the agencies?"

"Not a word."

She frowned slightly. "That's too bad. . . . Well, let's hope for the best." She rose and went over to the radio. "Don't turn on the radio just yet," I said uneasily. "I've got something important to talk to you about." I felt miserable.

Phyllis came back. "Why—what is it, Joey?" she said calmly. She sat down next to me, smiled, took my hands in hers.

"Well"—I began nervously, "I—I've been thinking, and I thought it might not be a bad plan if—I went away for a while."

The smile left her face. "What do you mean? Where are you going?"

"I don't know just yet. But it doesn't make much difference—just as long as I get away. You see, Phyllis—I tried to look at her squarely, and my voice was bolder than when I began—"you see, I can't stand it any longer, sitting around, doing nothing, day after day. If I go away—well, at least I'll have something to do, keeping alive."

"I wouldn't listen to you, if I thought going away would do any good, but I don't. What could you hope to gain by it?"

"I don't know exactly," I admitted. "Maybe nothing. But I've nothing to lose either, unless—unless—"

She knew what I meant. "Don't worry about that," she hastened to say. "You wouldn't lose me. You couldn't if you tried."

There was a pause. I said: "You see, dear, I thought perhaps I might strike something in one of the bigger cities. I might be able to land a job somewhere—"

"But what," she interrupted, rising and going to the window, "is the sense of going away? Aren't things just as bad everywhere as they are here?"

"Maybe they are," I said, "and then again, maybe they're not. That's what I've got to find out. There may be some niche, somewhere, that I can fill. If I became satisfied, after a reasonable length of time, that there isn't any such place, I'll come home, of course."

Phyllis' voice became suddenly very businesslike. "If you were the first to reason this way, Joe, I'd say go ahead and good luck to you. But there are already thousands of young fellows traveling around the country trying to find something to do. Why, I was reading in the paper just yesterday that one of the greatest problems the charity institutions of large cities are having to face in many years is how to take care of the hundreds of men—mostly young boys—who are passing through the cities every day. All they can do is give them a meal and a place to sleep and then

order them to move on in the morning. There's no future in anything like that."

"I still think I ought to try it," I said stubbornly.

"Joe, you know I wouldn't stand in your way a minute if I thought there was anything to it, but I think it's utterly foolish. Why don't you sit tight and wait this year out? Something may happen."

Waiting—Just Waiting

"That's just it, Phyllis!" I rose to my feet. I remember that I pounded the palm of my left hand with my right fist. This was something about which I could talk freely. "I don't want to wait for things to happen! I'm tired of waiting! I want to help make them happen!"

"Yes," said Phyllis, "and I think you can help best by staying at home and giving things a chance to readjust themselves. In the Spring you can send out a lot of teaching applications, and you may strike something."

"I hardly think so," I answered gloomily. "Things won't be much better by Spring."

"Well," she said, "if I can't make you believe the idea is foolish, will you at least promise me that you'll think the matter over carefully before you decide definitely to go away? Will you promise me that, Joey?"

"Of course. But I don't think I shall change my mind. I really don't. And Phyllis, I'm not going away forever, I'll be back."

"I'm not so sure," she said. "A great many things may happen if you go away. Oh, not to me, Joey—but to you. A great many things may happen."

"Nonsense, Phyllis!"

"Well, call it that if you like, but it doesn't change my feelings about it."

I left soon afterward. Darkness had fallen, and the tall street lights threw strange shadows across my path. I was trying to think, trying to think rhythmically to the beat and click of my leather heels on the sidewalk. I have a feeling that my hands were thrust deep into my pockets and that my head was bent slightly forward. In spite of all my bravado, all my resolution, all my argument, I knew deep in my heart that I was not going away. I knew—and I hated the knowledge—that I was going to stay home and wait . . . wait . . . wait . . .

HUEY LONG SPEAKS

(Continued from page seven)

Yes; you have already closed us down, and have been doing it long before this year. Our President says that for three years we have been on the way of bankruptcy. We have been on the way to bankruptcy longer than any three years. We have been on the way to bankruptcy ever since we began to allow the financial mastery of this country gradually to get into the hands of a little clique, that has held it right up until they would send us to the grave.

Financial Wreckage

Mr. President, there never has been any such example ever known of patience and tolerance of people as that of the American people during the last 16 years, as they have allowed the banks to play the funeral march, under the same chaplains and under the same marching squad that have financially and in all other material respects buried the prosperity of the people of the United States. In one grave they have been buried together. In one decree they have been condemned to an eternal financial wreckage.

In one month we have been told that there could be no medium of exchange allowed under the United States Government, because, they said, if we inflate it will destroy the credit of the United States Government. But today, when they have closed down all the banks, they come back and say, "No; it will not ruin the credit of the United States Government to inflate, but you must inflate for the financial masters and not for the people." They have come back, Mr. President, and they have said, "We have decided to inflate."

(Continued next week)

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

tion for another year.
We don't want to miss a number as we couldn't get along without it, and we are anxiously waiting to have Mr. Baker on the air soon.

H. P. Roberts,
Williamsburg, Iowa

DISLIKES DEMOCRATS

Dear Editor:

Will you please give one a little space to outline the fundamental principles of the one natural, right and best Economic system, which should always have prevailed.

The right system will consist of the life-enabling principles of real Democracy, Justice and Freedom. These being the principles of real Civilization, and will enable all the people to live the best, easiest and safest that is possible. These being the exact opposite principles to autocracy, robbery and slavery, (barbarism, that is the main cause of murder and war, savagery.) But now, almost all the people are proposing to keep and continue the rotten old system, but, wanting the politicians or somebody else to improve it for them. But none seems to have the ambition to want a Best system of Best Living conditions for all.

Any nation of people who obey autocrats and, "legally" rob, enslave and murder each other and themselves only because somebody told them to—are slaves subjects and criminals, and also foolish people. And the so-called "Democratic" party of now is an "Autocratic" party, and has no right to call itself "democratic," and thus deceive the people.

In a real democracy of free people then, each member will represent himself all the time, and only cooperate by agreement. And all the people would help plan in the interests of all; and, at least the overwhelming majority would be the supreme court to decide right and best from wrong or inferior.

The people can only keep the old system at a terrible cost—despotic governments and more wars—for never again will it be as it has been, much as the people want it.

H. E. Sawdon,
Thermopolis, Wyo.

Don't Cheer Boys It Happened Long Before This Year

JACKSON, Mo. — The circuit clerk's office here recently posted the following notice:

"Ordered that there be no county tax levied or collected for the present year."

The order was dated June 7, 1816. It was found in old records.

Advances



Miss Evelyn Holt, star of a German film company at a salary of \$600 a week. She rose from a child worker in a Lancashire, England, cotton mill at 6s a week.

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Phone 2900 Today

BROWN'S DAIRY — Guaranteed fresh, pure milk and cream delivered daily. Phone 1943-4.

WANTED — Manager with small capital to take charge of established night club. Box 7, c/o Midwest Free Press.

USED MACHINES—1 3-h.p. Engine; 1 8-ft. Disc Harrow; 1 Tractor Disc Harrow; 1 Hayes Corn Planter; 1 12-ft. Rake; some good used trucks. Muscatine Implement Co.

NEW LAW SAVING TAXES DECLARES ONE OF AUTHORS

States Economy Possible Without Crippling State Schools

DES MOINES—"Regardless of what J. W. Studebaker or any one community thinks of the bill," says Senator O. F. Bennett of Mapleton, co-author of the Beatty-Bennett bill, "the sponsors of the measure are more convinced than ever of its general soundness."

Studebaker is superintendent of Des Moines schools.

Bennett added "When the bill was before the assembly none of its proponents considered in minute detail what its passage would mean to any one particular school district. We were not thinking specifically of the Des Moines schools, the Ottumwa schools, the Cedar Rapids schools; but instead of the welfare of the state, in general."

Bennett said that for that reason he personally had not studied in detail the various moves made by the Des Moines school board which the board claims were necessitated by the Beatty-Bennett legislation.

However, he said: "I do doubt very much whether the five weeks closing of the Des Moines schools was necessary because of the bill."

Calling attention to the fact that 11 Iowa counties already have reduced state, county, city and school taxes collected in their county 25 per cent below 1931, Senator Bennett said:

"Things like that are what please the sponsors of the bill. We have had many communications of willing co-operation from many points in the state."

Senator Bennett added that he still believed "provisions of the bill can be complied with in the Des Moines public schools without seriously changing the general curriculum and certainly without crippling any of the true fundamentals of education."

Believes Bill Favored

"We didn't believe the legislation unfair when we passed the bill, we don't believe so now," Senator Bennett added.

"We are more convinced now than ever that the taxpayers of the state as a whole are back of the bill and are watching to see how their taxing units comply with its provisions."

BILL GREEN SCANS INCREASES IN PAY

WASHINGTON — President William Green of the American Federation of Labor cautions the public to be sure of the full facts before applauding too enthusiastically the wage increases being announced by numerous companies.

In many instances, he declared, the workers now receiving 10 per cent advances had previously been cut by as much as 40 and 50 per cent.

He felt that, unless the public fully understood the situation, those concerns which had made only slight reduction and which are making no increases at this time would be placed in an unfair light.

German Dictator Reviews His Storm Troops



Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader and German Dictator, greeting some of the followers, known as "storm troops."



IMPORTANT!

Tune in every Sunday Evening and hear

Judge J. F. Rutherford

of New York City

It is now apparent to every one that a great crisis is upon the world. You will want to know the cause. All human efforts to pull the nations out of perplexity and distress have failed and will continue to fail. There is but one sure and complete remedy. Here Judge Rutherford tell the cause of the crisis, why the rulers of earth have failed, and what is the hope for the people. You in turn should help your neighbor, that every one who desires righteousness may receive protection.

DO NOT FORGET TO TUNE IN ON

WOC, Davenport—WHO, Des Moines, Iowa, 1000 kc.

Every Sunday Evening, 5:00 p. m.

also

WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, Every Sunday, 6:45 p. m.

Hoover Agent Given Favors

(Continued from page one)
ations and Pecora's specific objectives.

Morgan Smiles
George Whitney, Morgan partner, gave much testimony yesterday as Morgan sat on the sidelines, a smug smile testifying to his satisfaction with the inquiry.

Senator Glass helped Whitney explain that Morgan & Co. did not control United corporation, did not control the operating and holding corporations in which United holds a minority block of stock.

Senator Couzens broke in brusquely, saying he was not going to swallow explanations about a minority stockholder not being able to control a corporation, and who said:

"I just wondered whether the spreading out of these favors and these lovely gifts did not influence them to do what the Morgans would like them to do."

Pecora will continue today to delve into United Corporation and expects to reveal additional enormous profits by intricate stock-swapping.

Senator Couzens, inquired of Whitney as to the methods of selecting the names and whether it would be possible for him to get on the list.

Whitney avoided telling whether Couzens qualified and said the lists included only persons "we know or are advised" would be financially able to make the subscriptions without borrowing money.

"Proper" Investments
Whitney said Morgan & Co. "naturally hoped" the subscribers would make money by their investment, but that he did not think such subscriptions were proper investments to offer the public.

Couzens retorted that John J. Raskob, formerly chairman of the Democratic national committee, "was grateful" for being included and that he (Senator Couzens) might "be grateful" also if put on the Morgan list.

Glass asked Whitney why Morgan & Co. had not availed itself of Raskob's "gratefulness" to get Raskob to intercede with Democratic leaders to block certain provisions of the Glass banking bill which Morgan & Co. did not like and why similar action was not taken by the partnership through Republican leaders.

Whitney replied:
"Why, senator, we never even thought of it."

Glass retorted:
"I think you must be a very poor business man. I am surprised you made money."

Influence? Oh No!
Senator Costigan asked Whitney if he agreed that these political powers were in position "to influence if not frame public opinion."

The Morgan partner stuck to the contention that all people on the Morgan list "were people of consequence and substance" and as such "qualified" to participate in the Morgan underwritings. Whitney insisted the transactions were "perfectly legitimate business risks."

Money In The Sock? No, Money In Pants

ROCKFORD, Ill. — Frank O'Donnell bought his new summer shorts, but it was too chilly to wear them.

The merchant of whom he purchased them discovered his bank book and \$500 were missing.

The weather warmed up and Mr. O'Donnell decided to don his new shorts. Wrapped up in them were the merchant's valuables. Mr. O'Donnell handed the money and book to their owner.

Girl Killed When Parachute Fails

WELLAND, Ont. — Miss Elsie Storow, 25, was killed Sunday when her parachute failed to open after she had jumped from a plane 1,500 feet up in the air. When she was within 25 feet of the ground the parachute opened partially but it was too late to break the fall.

BANK COMBINE ELECTS DAVIS AS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)
deduction of \$350,000 stock and \$25,000 surplus would leave a balance of \$150,000 to be diverted to the trust fund. This would be in addition to other potential assets for the trust fund in reserve funds. Notes written off asset lists previously, charged-off notes and similar potential assets will also be placed in the trust fund. Bank officials were optimistic that the trust fund will realize considerable cash from these sources although they were described as "possibilities but not big probabilities" in future cash value.

Opening Date Uncertain
Opening date of the new bank—when cash can be obtained—is uncertain. It was hoped it would open on June 12, but this was far from certain.

After opening the bank will resume normal banking business. Loans, deposits, commercial credits and the other functions of banking will be continued.

Directors
Directors of the new Central State bank will be Mr. Davis, Robert Shield, Fred Beach, R. S. Jackson, Mr. Clark, Robert K. Barry, William Cashman, H. F. Otto and Ralph E. Reuling.

Mr. Davis was tentatively offered presidency of the new bank some time ago, but final details were not completed until this week. However it was known some time ago that he would probably head the new institution. Seven years ago he joined the state banking department but left it to assume charge of the reorganized Washington State Bank at Washington, Iowa. Returning to his service with the state banking department he was sent to Muscatine to take charge of the Hershey State and First Trust

BUTTON CUTTERS ASK HIGHER PAY

140 Men Still Idle After Wage Demands Refused By Automatic

(Continued from page one)
company would not estimate what average weekly pay this would mean for the girl workers.

The walkout affected 140 men. The company made plain that the men were welcome to return to work, that no discrimination would be shown toward any button cutter as a result of the walkout and that the raises offered were considered fair. One button company executive stated that a worker had estimated the increases would mean a raise of 22 per cent on one job although it was admitted other increases would possibly be as low as six per cent. One cutter made approximately \$21 last week before the raise and the lowest \$8, it was stated.

The button company spokesman said there had been no feeling that the men were wrong in walking out—"It's a free country," he added. Asked if finishers would continue work through large inventories, the button company executive would not comment. A meeting of the Citizens

Employed and Unemployed League was to have been held this week to circulate petitions asking for pay increases in all button factories, but this meeting will probably be postponed, pending developments in the Automatic Company situation.

and Savings banks.

Mrs. Davis and the couple's two children will come to Muscatine soon to make their home here.

The articles of incorporation of the new bank must be approved by state officials before the Central State bank can formally open.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)
prisonment for part in attack on Judge C. C. Bradley which led to martial law. Two other farmers given 30 day sentences and three others suspended one year sentences.

WASHINGTON — Senate passes Roosevelt emergency railroad bill to bring about economies in operation. Six-hour day amendment withdrawn when Roosevelt's opposition to it announced. House action uncertain.

WASHINGTON — Former Iowa Senator Smith Brookhart named by Secretary Wallace as special trade advisor to farm administrators plans expanding trade between Russia and United States.

Sunday, May 28
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Mary McElroy, 25, released by kidnapers after her father, H. F. McElroy, pays \$30,000 ransom. She was abducted Saturday morning while taking a bath.

Monday, May 29
WASHINGTON — The President says "push to limit" the Morgan and other banking probe. Demands increase for resignation of Treasury Secretary Woodin as result of Morgan disclosures Senator McKellar demands complete in-

Linn County Cuts Pay Of Officials

Linn county's supervisors Tuesday obeyed the new state law and cut salaries of deputy county officers. All salary slices were declared effective as of May 1.

Investigation of tax refunds to Andy Mellon and others. House passes Roosevelt's bill abrogating gold payments.

CULVER, Ind. — Crime never pays—six bank bandits captured.

Tuesday, May 30
LANSING, Kansas — Eleven convicts, holding warden and two guards as hostages, escape from state penitentiary.

INDIANAPOLIS — Three killed in annual 500-mile auto race. Louis Meyer, 29, wins averaging 104.162 miles per hour, a new record.

WASHINGTON — Iowa's Deserving Democrats fighting under cover for choice jobs under new farm act.

Wednesday, May 31
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Five of eleven prisoners who escaped Kansas State prison, fighting gun battle with posse. Warden, two guards and three women, abducted by desperadoes, back home after being released.

GENEVA, Switzerland — Mars wins again. Disarmament conference adjourns to avoid public breakdown.



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